

## U.S. Trying Anew to Start Mideast Peace Meetings

By A. D. Horne

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP)—The United States has begun a new effort to launch Middle East peace negotiations while it holds off a call for 135 more warplanes.

President Nixon's decision on the planes is to be announced at a conference this week by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, expected to include a new negotiating initiative aimed at getting Israel to begin talks through an intermediary, United Nations Gunnar V. Jarring. In advance of the announcement, Mr. Rogers

### Temporary Cease-Fire Barred by Mrs. Meir

is No Time Limit  
Any Cease-Fire

By Charles Mohr

USALM, June 22 (NYT)—Premier Golda Meir rejected a recent suggestion by a temporary cease-fire in the Middle East, and warned Russian pilots flew combat near the Suez Canal. Israel has "no alternative" fight them.

Meir also reiterated Israel's position on direct negotiations with Arab neighbors and said new borders "cannot be" with the borders that before the six-day war in 1967.

Remarks, before about 500 members of the American World Council of Synagogues, Meir said that the United States is expected to outline a new Middle East initiative later this week which may again urge Israel's concessions.

**Hard Tone**  
Tone of Mrs. Meir's speech seemed to indicate that her new would strenuously going so.

Meir said, "We refuse to be a by the loser as to we must accept something a not a cease-fire as a cease-fire, she said, should be a time limit and without one."

Only result of a limited one, she said, would be to "President Gamal Abdel Nasser, 'to prepare' better is now to fight us."

She directly mentioning the U.S. peace initiative, Mrs. Meir said her country's opposition to a settlement "is by the great powers."

Want to negotiate directly with neighbors because it was with them we fought and with them we must live," she said. "If we sit down in a room with them can they live with us?"

Saturday's meeting with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly P. Dobrynin was announced by the State Department. Friday's with Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin was not. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, the chief U.S. negotiator on the Middle East, took part in both sessions.

No Comment  
State Department spokesmen, who had maintained for weeks that the administration's new study of the Middle East strategic balance was nearing completion, said "no comment" Saturday when asked if it was finished. Another sign that the decision was made, and that at least part of it had been conveyed to Mr. Rabin, was the Israeli Embassy's refusal yesterday to even confirm the fact of the unannounced Friday meeting.

Another was the sudden postponement of a major speech to the Knesset by Foreign Minister Abba Eban, which had been scheduled for yesterday and had been used as an effort to stress flexibility in outlining Israel's positions on a cease-fire, withdrawal from occupied territories and possible formats for negotiations.

U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Charles W. Yost, in his appearance yesterday on the television program "Meet the Press," said, "You will be hearing more about this in the next few days" when pressed for the nature of the U.S. initiative.

"But the immediate effort," Mr. Yost continued, "will be to get Ambassador Jarring restarted on his negotiating mission."

Mr. Jarring, who toured Mideast capitals for more than a year trying to get Israel and the Arab states to agree on how to implement the Nov. 22, 1967, UN Security Council resolution, is back at his regular post as Sweden's ambassador in Moscow.

UN Secretary-General U. Thant reportedly met with him during his visit to Moscow last week.

**Major Barrier**  
One major barrier to Mr. Jarring's previous efforts has been Arab insistence that Israel has not fully accepted the UN resolution, which is supported by all the Big Four powers. The Russians and the Chinese, in their references to the resolution, stress its call for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, while Israel has spoken of it as a mandate for negotiations.

The United States has pressed Israel for months to break the deadlock and ease Arab fears by announcing its willingness to withdraw its forces as part of a settlement. Mr. Rogers, in a statement this month before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, made public that urging and also questioned Israel's insistence on direct negotiations with the Arabs.



THIS WAS HOME—A South Vietnamese woman searches through the rubble of her home for personal possessions following a Viet Cong attack on the village of Da Ren, near Da Nang. More than 100 persons were killed and 70 wounded in the raid.

## Tentative Vote for Repeal, 67-15 Senate Against Tonkin Resolution

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI)—The Senate tentatively voted today to repeal the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution, which gave the President unlimited authority to fight the war in Vietnam.

By a 67-to-15 margin, members rejected a motion to drop consideration of repeal legislation. The Tonkin resolution was rushed through Congress in August, 1964, after an alleged attack on two American ships in the Gulf of Tonkin.

The resolution gave the President authority to take "all necessary steps" to repel Communist aggression in Southeast Asia, and it was used by former President Lyndon B. Johnson as the legal foundation for his decision to send half a million Americans to fight in Vietnam.

**Not Needed**  
The Nixon administration says it does not need the Tonkin resolution as authority for its policies in Vietnam, since it is withdrawing U.S. troops instead of sending them in.

Sen. Robert Dole, R., Kans., who said he was acting with approval of the White House, unexpectedly called up the repealer as an amendment to a \$300 million foreign military sales bill. The purpose of the move was to take the anti-Nixon

flavor out of the drive for repeal by the Senate's anti-war bloc and to capture the initiative for the administration.

The vote came in the sixth week of the Senate's debate over the Cooper-Church amendment to cut off funds for U.S. military action in Cambodia after June 30 and to forbid any action there after that date.

Three hours earlier the Senate, in a 79-to-5 roll-call vote, had approved the amendment to cut off funds for U.S. military action in Cambodia after June 30 and to forbid any action there after that date.

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## Nixon Signs Bill Giving Vote to 18-Year-Olds

### But Fears It's Contrary to Constitution

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP)—President Nixon today signed the bill extending the Voting Rights Law for five years and lowering the voting age to 18 in all federal, state and local elections.

The President signed the double-barreled measure, strongly supported by civil-rights forces, although he maintained that the 18-year-old-vote section is unconstitutional. He directed the attorney general to seek a swift court test of its constitutionality.

"Despite my misgivings about the constitutionality of this one provision, I have today signed the bill," Mr. Nixon said in a statement.

"If I were to veto, I would have to veto the entire bill—voting rights and all."

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, under which nearly a million blacks have been registered to vote in Southern states, would have expired this summer.

Even if the Supreme Court rules that the 18-year-old-vote section is unconstitutional, the voting-rights parts, which are extended to 1975, would not be affected.

"Because the basic provisions of this act are of great importance, therefore, I am giving it my approval and leaving the decision on the disputed provision to what I hope will be a swift resolution by the courts," the President said.

**Starts Next Year**  
The 18-year-old-vote section would not affect this year's state and congressional elections, since the act provides that it become effective after next Jan. 1.

Mr. Nixon long has favored the vote for 18-year-olds, but he has argued that the change could be brought about only by constitutional amendment.

He called on Congress today to go ahead and submit a constitutional amendment so that if the Supreme Court declares the legislation unconstitutional there will be no serious delay in granting the vote to 18-year-olds.

A White House official said Attorney General John N. Mitchell, a governor or a citizen could seek a constitutional test. The suit might be directly to the Supreme Court or by way of a special three-judge federal court with direct appeal to the high court.

The White House official pre- (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)



RIGHT-HAND MAN—Erich Mende (left), vice-chairman of West Germany's Free Democratic party, and head of its right wing, talking to the party's acting chairman, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, at the Bonn convention.

## Mende Bids FDP Delegates Turn Right, Forget Detente

By John M. Goshko

BONN, June 22 (WP)—The small but pivotal Free Democratic party began its annual congress today amid recriminations and soul-searching over the party's fading strength among West German voters.

The dramatic high point came when the former party chairman, Erich Mende, brushed aside pleas for unity and charged that the Free Democrats' "leftward course" had been responsible for the party's poor showing in recent state elections.

He spoke on behalf of FDP conservatives who would like to oust the present chairman, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. In a direct contradiction of Mr. Scheel's ideas, Mr. Mende demanded that the party swing back toward the right and disengage itself from Chancellor Willy Brandt's search for detente with Communist East Europe.

But despite Mr. Mende's violence, the indications are that a majority of delegates back Mr. Scheel and will re-elect him handily at the end of the three-day meeting.

[By a vote of 233 to 102, the congress passed a resolution disapproving of Mr. Mende's conduct. United Press International reported that his actions opened the party to wounding attacks by the opposition Christian Democrats.]

Pending, therefore, is the question of whether Mr. Mende and his conservative faction will be content merely to let off steam or whether they will feel sufficiently estranged from the FDP majority to walk out of the party.

This, in turn, is a matter of potentially grave consequence to the policy of West German politics—a situation attested to by the fact that the assembly of 400 party delegates in Bonn's Beethoven Con-

vention Hall was being covered today by a total of 750 journalists.

Within the federal government, the Free Democrats are the coalition junior partner of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party. It is the 30-man FDP bloc in the Bundestag that gives Mr. Brandt his majority.

In state elections on June 14, the opposition Christian Democrats made such heavy inroads on the Free Democrats that the party failed to qualify for the legislatures in two of the three states voting. The conservatives blame the defeat on identification with Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy.

As least five rightist FDP deputies in the Bundestag are reportedly on the verge of withdrawing their support from the Brandt-Scheel foreign policy. In theory, a switch (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Maurer Sees Brandt on Bonn Visit

BONN, June 22 (AP)—Romanian Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer, the first head of an East European government to pay an official visit to West Germany, today started two days of talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Mr. Maurer, who arrived here this morning, and Mr. Brandt are expected to discuss the whole range of East-West relations, including the possibility of convening the Soviet-proposed European security conference. Mr. Maurer will be here for five days.

The Western allies have reacted coolly to the Soviet proposal but the Romanians, who maintain a degree of independence within the East European Communist system, have been pushing for it.

Since coming to power last October, Mr. Brandt's Socialist-led government has been talking with East European countries, including the Soviet Union, in an effort to improve relations with them.

Even as Mr. Maurer arrived in Bonn, German Economics Minister Karl Schiller flew to Warsaw for talks with Polish officials. Mr. Schiller's trip was the first official visit to Poland by a West German cabinet member.

**Troop Reductions**  
The Maurer-Brandt talks could produce some sort of agreement on the desirability of mutual troop reductions in Eastern and Western Europe.

Mr. Brandt's government was one of the proponents of a mutually agreed East-West troop reduction at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) conference in Rome last May.

Romania, the only Warsaw Pact member without Soviet troops on its territory, has long proposed a ban on stationing of troops on foreign territory.

Before his arrival, Mr. Maurer said in an interview with the news magazine Der Spiegel that military blocs are anachronistic and are becoming an obstacle to a better security system.

"The security blocs offer the security of balance of power. The experience of thousands of years has showed that nothing can be more unstable than balance of power," Mr. Maurer said.

## U.S. Expands Bomb Zone To New Cambodia Targets

SAIGON, June 22 (UPI)—U.S. Cambodia that American ground jet fighter-bombers and spotter planes are supporting Cambodian troops as much as 100 miles inside the Cambodian border, allied military sources said tonight. This is nearly five times the 21.7-mile limit for ground operations set by President Nixon.

The sources said American pilots are flying missions as far as Kompong Thom, 100 miles from the South Vietnamese-Cambodian border, and that Cambodian airmen are being used in the "back seats" of the U.S. aircraft. The Cambodians file the Americans away from previous ruins and unevacuated native compounds.

Kompong Thom is situated about 80 miles northwest of Phnom Penh and has been under what the Cambodians call "harassment" for nearly a week. Phnom Penh dispatches said the air strikes had thrown back guerrilla attacks there.

The disclosure of the 100-mile penetration followed a Washington statement by a Pentagon spokesman that U.S. planes have begun bombing land and river supply lines in Cambodia behind the 21.7-mile limit.

**Two Announcements**  
Jerry W. Friedheim, deputy assistant defense secretary for public affairs, issued a Pentagon statement to follow up an announcement by Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, U.S. commander in Saigon.

Mr. Friedheim said the attacks began "within the last week" when U.S. planes moved beyond the sanctuary areas attacked by allied forces.

He said there was a limit on the depth of the raids but would not say what it was.

The announcement in Saigon by a spokesman for Gen. Abrams said only that U.S. planes would be used to attack new guerrilla supply lines deep in Cambodia "as required."

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## Dudman—I: Captured in Cambodia How Guerrillas Treated Their Prisoners

by Richard Dudman

Washington Correspondent of  
St. Louis Post-Dispatch,  
Copyright 1970.

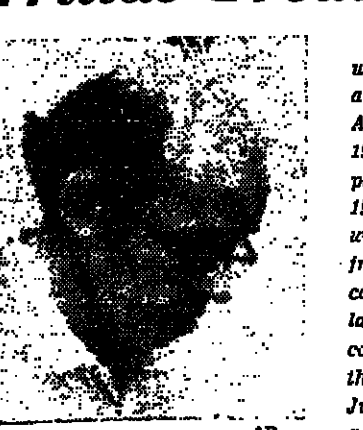
3 rice paddies stretched  
thickly on both sides of  
the countryside was desert.  
We were frighteningly

idently a Vietnamese in a  
s shirt and carrying a  
se-made automatic rifle  
from behind a big tree,  
topped our car and scam-  
out, hands up.

"Don't shoot," called Mike,  
a journalist.  
It was the beginning of  
0 days with the guerrillas.  
were prisoners in Cambodia.  
was the start of an extra-  
ordinary experience, unique so  
a new war that Ameri-  
cans fighting in Cambodia.

Correspondents who have  
captured there by the  
y, we three are the only  
held for any length of  
who have been released.

nearly six weeks of hiding  
angle and waded through  
times of terror when our  
were at stake. There also



Richard Dudman

Richard Dudman has a keen  
understanding of the problems  
and activities in Southeast  
Asia. He was in Indochina in  
1959, and reported for extensive  
periods from South Vietnam in  
1962, 1965, 1966 and 1969. He  
was visiting South Vietnam  
from Washington when he was  
captured by Communist troops  
last month. He and the two  
correspondents mentioned in  
this series were released on  
June 15. Here is the first of  
a series of articles he wrote  
after his release.

We saw a well-organized  
movement of Cambodian and  
Vietnamese guerrillas in a de-  
termined war against Ameri-  
can tanks and planes. We  
gradually learned about their  
hatred of America, their tac-  
tics, their relationship with the  
Cambodian peasants and what  
kind of people they are as we

traveled with them on foot, by  
bicycle and occasionally by  
truck from one village to an-  
other.

Being the first to be released,  
we feel an obligation to the 20  
other correspondents still miss-  
ing. Although we made no  
deals for our release, we  
decided to withhold a few de-  
tails, such as the exact place  
of our release, for fear of jeop-  
ardizing our colleagues.

Our captors suspected us of  
being spies for the Central In-  
telligence Agency and we are  
determined to avoid doing any-  
thing that would feed their mis-  
sions of other correspondents  
they have captured.

It was May 7 when it all  
started. Just a week earlier,  
President Nixon had opened a  
new dimension of the war in  
Southeast Asia by announcing  
that American and South Viet-  
namese troops were invading  
Cambodia.

At noon, Elizabeth Pond of  
The Christian Science Monitor,  
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(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

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## Dock Strike, South Africa Top Problems for Heath

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—Trouble brewed for Prime Minister Edward Heath's three-day-old government tonight with a warning strike of longshoremen and a threatened nationwide protest against Conservative plans to renew arms sales to South Africa.

These urgent issues were complicated on the eve of the Heath cabinet's first meeting by two other pressing problems:

- In Northern Ireland extremists order hurried preparations for mass demonstrations against their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens next month.
- Some government officials expect more British troops may have to reinforce the eight battalions now in the six counties.
- In the Far East, four Commonwealth nations are beginning to build up pressure on the Conservative government to fulfill its pledge to join a unified defense force in Malaysia and Singapore.

Another difficult situation was reported developing in Libya where Britain has huge oil and other investments. Diplomats are saying the Libyans have been dropping hints, or threats, that they soon may take over major foreign interests, particularly oil interests, in their country. One of Mr. Heath's first acts has been to re-call Ambassador Donald Maitland for consultations.

The nation's major ports were hit today when 24,000 longshoremen—about half the dock force—went out on a one-day wildcat strike to protest the use of non-union labor. Some linked their protest to demands for nationalization of the ports as planned by the ousted Labor government.

Delegates of the longshoremen meet here tomorrow to decide whether to launch a full-scale strike to support their claims for a minimum weekly wage of £20 (\$34).

Threats of demonstrations against arms sales to South Africa followed the weekend arrival in London of South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller. He is likely to meet with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who has pledged that a Conservative government will cancel Britain's 1/2-year-old ban on arms sales to South Africa.

Anti-apartheid campaigners in Britain insist any sales would place Britain in defiance of a UN resolution. Both the United States and Canada closely observe the 1963 UN call for a ban on arms supplies to South Africa.

## Smith Leaves SALT Meeting, Flies to Washington Parley

By Henry Tanner

The talks have been going well, according to informed sources, with systematic slow progress toward a comprehensive agreement involving all the major categories of nuclear weapons. But this agreement will almost certainly not be ready by the end of the Vienna phase of the talks.

The two delegations, it is believed, are aiming at a joint statement that would give an indication of the progress achieved so far and set the stage for the next round in Helsinki.

The drafting of such a joint document could take up several of the remaining meetings. It would require extensive consultation between Mr. Smith's team and Washington. The Soviet delegation, headed by Ambassador G. G. Shchegolev, is expected to return in a few days.

His departure came at a crucial point in the talks—more than two months after the Vienna phase of the negotiations got under way and with roughly one month to go before the negotiators take a summer recess. They will meet in Helsinki in the fall.

The negotiators are believed to be under considerable pressure to produce tangible results that can be made public before they leave Vienna.

## Nixon Defines Airline Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

States airline operations abroad should be opposed vigorously.

- Competition among airlines tends to improve the quality of service, keeps prices reasonable and enlarges the market for all countries. The U.S. should maintain a flexible policy on certifying competition among U.S. airlines on international routes.
- With regard to foreign routes, there should be a distinction between point-to-point competition among United States airlines, and services to a particular foreign country from different parts of the United States. Within this framework, there may be future possibilities for routes for U.S. airlines new to such service, as well as for the airlines currently providing service.
- United States airlines should serve their routes adequately and make every effort to improve competitive performance as compared with that of the foreign airlines.
- Foreign airlines with marginal financial resources should be required to maintain certain minimums of liability insurance.

"It recognizes that our international air services, by their very nature, must be organized on the basis of cooperation with other nations," Mr. Nixon said of the new policy.

"In my judgment, the statement sets forth a sound, balanced policy for the future," he declared.

## Japan, U.S. Extend Pact On Security

Anti-Treaty Protests Relatively Mild

By Philip Shabecoff

TOKYO, June 22 (NYT).—The Japanese government announced today its intention of continuing the mutual security treaty with the United States. The cries of protest were relatively muted.

The treaty, which commits the United States to defend Japan against aggression and Japan to provide military bases for American forces, was to have expired at midnight tonight. With the extension, the pact continues automatically for an indefinite period, but either country may now terminate it on one year's notice.

Following a short cabinet meeting today, the government issued a statement saying: "The government wishes to make its intention clear on this occasion, when the United States-Japan security treaty completes its fifth period of ten years, that it continues to maintain the pact."

"In 1960, both Japan and the United States, standing on an equal footing, concluded the present mutual security treaty."

"The fact that Japan enjoys peace, unprecedented economic prosperity and improvement of the people's livelihood amid a violently unsettled international situation shows that the country made the right national choice on the course of its foreign policy."

At the cabinet meeting today, Premier Eisaku Sato reportedly stated that the long national argument over the treaty had been concluded.

Protests Mild

There were a number of anti-treaty rallies in Tokyo and other parts of the country today. But they were relatively peaceful and so poorly attended that Tokyo's news media referred to them as "mini-demonstrations." One "mass meeting" sponsored by Japan's General Council of Trade Unions was called off because of heavy rain.

The National Police Agency estimated tonight that about 630,000 people would take part in protest demonstrations throughout Japan tomorrow. Sponsors of the anti-treaty rallies claimed the turnout would exceed a million.

Certainly, popular opposition to the treaty is only a faint shadow of opposition to the original treaty in 1960. Then, a series of bloody demonstrations forced the resignation of Premier Nobusuke Kishi and led to the treaty being rammed through the Japanese Diet.

Most observers agree that a decisive factor was the agreement reached by President Nixon and Premier Sato in Washington last Nov. 23 to return Okinawa and the other Ryukyu Islands to Japanese sovereignty in 1972.

The Sato government also submitted the treaty issue to the people by running in a general election last December on the benefits of the security treaty as its chief plank. The government won handily.

## Israeli Jets Bomb Canal, Hit Guerrillas in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, June 22 (Reuters).—Israeli jets today struck at Arab guerrillas in southern Lebanon while their virtual round-the-clock aerial bombardment of Suez Canal targets entered its 23rd day.

The guerrilla bases, on the southwestern slopes of Mount Hermon, were hit in a 30-minute raid. Earlier, there was an intermittent series of strikes in the area of the waterway.

Israeli observers said that after battering the northern sector of the canal, the Israeli jets now are turning their attention to the central sector, hitting all moving targets there.

One of the main aims of the canal raids is to cut Egyptian supplies to the front, reducing the artillery barrage on the Israeli-held eastern bank, the observers said.

The sustained operation began with a massive bombing strike against the northern sector on May 30 after 14 Israelis were killed, two wounded and two captured in two Egyptian commando raids.

A week later, observers reported that Fort Said, where Soviet ships are permanently anchored, was running short of food and water after the jets had severed all land connections with the city.

The aircraft then turned their main attack on the central sector, where roads and installations were among the targets, the observers said.

Unlike the northern sector, they added, the central and southern sectors present a warren of road and canal communications networks and are more difficult to isolate.

Official communiques on the daily raids give scant details of the operations, retreating even from revealing the duration of the strikes, or the sectors attacked.

But the observers said that as in the past the Israeli jets were penetrating up to a depth of 20 miles behind the Egyptian front lines.

In the past, officials have stressed that the main overall aim of the air raids has been to prevent the deployment along the canal of new Soviet-built missile systems.

But the principal aim of the current intensive bombing assaults appears to be directed at the disruption of vital Egyptian communications lines, they said.

This would not only prevent the installation of the new missiles but also severely hamper President Nasser's often proclaimed war of attrition, in which the Egyptians rely on their quantitatively superior artillery along the waterway.

Syrian-Israeli Clash

DAMASCUS, June 22 (UPI).—A Syrian Army patrol attacked an Israeli armored unit behind the Golan Heights cease-fire line today, according to a Syrian military spokesman.

The spokesman said the Syrian force attacked the Israeli patrol at 2 p.m. in an area between Joubah and El al Zahab, inside the Israeli-occupied territory.

"Our forces destroyed an Israeli armored vehicle and killed all three of its occupants," the spokesman said.

He said the Israeli opened heavy artillery fire on the Syrian force to prevent it from returning to its base, "but our artillery returned with the same, silencing enemy positions." The spokesman said the exchange lasted for one hour, 35 minutes.

"The Syrian force returned to its base unharmed," the spokesman said.

Pakistan's Yahya Arrives in Russia

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP).—President Yahya Khan of Pakistan arrived in Moscow today at the head of an 18-man government delegation that includes military personnel and his finance minister.

The official news agency Tass said President Yahya's group was greeted by President Nikolai V. Podgorniy, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, First Deputy Premier Kirill M. Volodin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The Pakistani delegation has come to sign trade agreements involving steel and rice and also is reportedly seeking \$500 million in Soviet aid.

FAUCHON

28 Place de la Madeleine

at the Bouffes

BUTTERSCOTCH Ice Cream Sauce

at the Bouffes

Only the best perfumes

at the Bouffes

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OFFICIAL VISIT—Arab heads of state touring the former U.S. Wheelus Air Force Base—now renamed Uqba Ben Nafie Air Base—in Tripoli. From left are: Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Syrian head of state Nureddin Atassi, King Hussein of Jordan, and their host, the Libyan head of state, Col. Moamer Kadhafy.

## Hussein Sends Children Abroad

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—King Hussein of Jordan has sent his four children to safety in London but diplomatic sources yesterday discounted any political significance in the move.

A Canadian newspaper report that the 34-year-old monarch feels his reign is over and he is planning to seek exile in London was dismissed here and in Middle East diplomatic circles. Only last week King Hussein told a news conference that he was not the quitting type and denied reports—prevalent for several years—that he intended to abdicate.

## In the Last Five Weeks

## Decline Reported in Activity Of Russian Pilots in Egypt

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT).—The number of sorties flown by Soviet pilots over the United Arab Republic has dropped "substantially" in the last five weeks and current flights are being confined primarily to training missions, high United States officials said yesterday.

These officials—who have been tracing the pattern of Soviet air activity over Egyptian territory since Russian pilots were first reported last April 18 to be engaged in potential combat missions—were uncertain, however, as to the significance of what they described as a "substantial" and "material" drop in all Soviet air activity since May 14.

One possibility, they said, was that the Russian reduced flights by their pilots in MIG-21 jet fighters with Egyptian markings because Israel has deliberately refrained since mid-April from deep penetration raids near Cairo and Alexandria and the Nile Valley.

The other theory is that the Soviet Union has imposed this restraint for political reasons that may be related to a variety of new diplomatic moves designed to bring about a cease-fire and subsequently a peace settlement in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Crucial Question

But the crucial question to which high administration and intelligence officials admit they have no answer is whether the Soviet pilots ever actually intended to engage Israeli aircraft in combat. If the Israelis assumed the deep-penetration raids.

"It is a question of capability versus intent," a high State Department official commented recently. "We know they have the capability, but we know as little today about the Soviet intentions as we did last April."

He and other officials said that while the Soviet government has been assuring the United States that its military activities in Egypt are "defensive," the truth about Soviet intentions may never emerge until the Israelis choose to test these intentions with a deep-penetration raid. Such action, however, is believed to be highly unlikely.

Officials noted that while the impression has been allowed to develop that Soviet pilots are flying "combat missions," this has never been clearly established.

They said that not only has there been no actual combat, but intelligence reports have shown that orders to "arm the weapons" have never been issued to Russian pilots from the ground, even when Israeli jet fighters have crossed the Suez Canal on what potentially may have been deep-penetration flights.

Australia Won't Send Troops to Cambodia

SYDNEY, June 22 (NYT).—Australia will double its aid to Cambodia but it will not send arms or troops, the government decided tonight.

At a cabinet meeting in Canberra, it was agreed that the aid should include trucks, clothing and telecommunications equipment—material that could be used either by civilian agencies or by the military.

The cabinet decided that direct military aid would conflict with the decision of the recent Dhaka conference, which called for neutralization of Cambodia.

## Kadhafy Asks Pan-Arab Effort For Final War Against Israel

DAMASCUS, June 22 (AP).—Addressing thousands of Libyans at the end of an impromptu Arab summit conference in Tripoli, Libyan Premier Moamer Kadhafy called for a pan-Arab effort for a final war with Israel.

Planned by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Syrian head of state Nureddin Atassi and Lebanese President Charles Helou, Col. Kadhafy called for the utilization of all Arab military and economic resources for a "showdown war."

He was addressing a mass rally marking the closure of the American and British military bases in Libya. His speech, broadcast live by Tripoli radio, was monitored here.

He said Egypt and Syria had more than doubled their military strength since the June, 1967, war and urged other Arab countries to do the same.

Col. Kadhafy added that Libya would pursue a policy of strict non-alignment.

"We shall stretch out our hand to America when America washes its hands of the blood of the Arab people in the Middle East and the blood of the Indo-Chinese people," he said, as the crowd roared its support.

Following the evacuation of the Western bases, Libya was willing to reconstruct its dealings with the United States and Britain on a basis of equality and mutual respect, Col. Kadhafy said.

(Speaking at the same rally, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser said: "Your brothers in the Suez Canal zone are facing Israeli air attacks every day... 150 or 180 planes attack the front on a daily basis." United Press International reported.)

"We have told Israel: would withdraw from Sinai provided we ignore the rest of the Arab territories—the Golan Heights, Jerusalem and the Jordan West Bank. But we said withdrawal from Jerusalem, the Golan and the West Bank comes first... and that we will continue the battle," Mr. Nasser said.)

Earlier in the day, the heads of state of Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq held a closed-door meeting to discuss "the Palestine question and the numerous liberation organizations."

Mediation Committee

AMMAN, Jordan, June 22 (UPI).—Premier Banulat Talbouni announced tonight that Arab leaders meeting in Tripoli had formed a four-man high-level committee to mediate the Jordan crisis between Arab guerrillas and security forces.

The announcement followed by a few hours a guerrilla statement that conditions were returning to normal.

Miss Devlin Loses Belfast Appeal; May Go to Lords

BELFAST, June 22 (NYT).—Bernadette Devlin, the 22-year-old Ulster member of Parliament and civil rights leader, lost her appeal today against a six-month prison sentence for her part in the rioting in Londonderry last year.

Immediately after the decision was announced in the Northern Ireland High Court here, her attorney, Sir Dingle Foot, said he would ask leave to appeal to the British House of Lords—the highest appeal court. The application will be heard by the court on Friday.

Fending its own case, Miss Devlin will go to jail immediately.

Miss Devlin, who retained her House of Commons seat in last week's general election with an increased majority, was sentenced in Londonderry in December. She had been convicted on one charge of riotous behavior and three of inciting riots in the Roman Catholic Bogside area of Londonderry last August.

Thieves Break Into Munich Jewish Center

MUNICH, June 22 (Reuters).—A Jewish community center here was broken into during the night, the second time in a week.

Police said they believed the thieves were only after food and drink, consumed on the premises, and there was nothing to indicate that they were motivated by anti-Semitism. But a special police commission has been formed to investigate the case.

Last week, a vandal broke into and desecrated the synagogue, which is part of the center.

The Pubs With No Beer

DUBLIN, June 22 (UPI).—Liners face a "beer strike" as 2,000 pub owners threaten to strike for more money. Nearly 600 pubs would close July 1, following a strike vote by the brewers.

## New Red Offensive Feared After U.S. Quits Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, June 22 (AP).—Elements of two North Vietnamese regiments were reported positioned today around a key city 21 miles east of here with nine days left before all U.S. forces are to be out of Cambodia.

One U.S. adviser, Marine Corps Maj. John Miller, said again he had reported that the North Vietnamese moved their regimental command posts near the much-fought-over provincial capital of Frey Veng.

"That is usually a sign they are planning for an attack," Maj. Miller said at the ferry crossing town of Neak Luong, some 30 miles south of Frey Veng. "There is no way of knowing, of course, but I would suspect the North Vietnamese may wait until the end of this month when the Americans pull out before making a real push."

"It's going to be a real test for the South Vietnamese," then said Maj. Miller, an adviser to the South Vietnamese who is himself leaving Cambodia by June 30, the White House deadline for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops.

Communist troops relaxed their pressure today on the long-contested provincial capital of Kompong Thom, 30 miles north of Phnom Penh. They and the Cambodian defenders regrouped for what appeared to be a showdown battle, the high command in Phnom Penh reported.

A spokesman said some of the Communists killed in the weeks of fighting in Kompong Thom carried medals for destroying American tanks and killing American soldiers in South Vietnam.

He said South Vietnamese planes and helicopters had joined in the battle for Kompong Thom but so far no South Vietnamese troops had been sent to strengthen the defenses.

The U.S. command in Saigon reported today the pullout of elements of two U.S. cavalry battalions from Cambodia's eastern border, where they have been attacking Communist base camps since May 1.

Until the withdrawal is finished, U.S. officials in Saigon are declining to make any overall assessment of the impact made by the allied drive into Cambodia to cut Communist border base camps and supply lines.

But with few major catches turned up in recent days, one source said that a two-week-old estimate—that the Allies had seized perhaps 30 percent of the Communists' supply caches in Cambodia—still held true.

Sources also reported that Allied forces operating in Cambodia have enough weapons to equip six to seven full-strength North Vietnamese regiments.

Total South Vietnamese military strength in Cambodia was put at 34,000 troops, a figure expected to drop to 2,000 after the U.S. withdrawal.

Many of the remaining troops, sources said, will stay at Neak Luong, the Mekong River ferry crossing where the South Vietnamese are building an elaborate supply base reachable by air, highway or river.

But South Vietnamese officers have made it clear they will keep forces near the border ready to move back into Cambodia in force if necessary.

Saigon to Get U.S. Boats

SAIGON, June 22 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee disclosed today that the United States has decided to turn over virtually all of its naval combat boats in Vietnam to the South Vietnamese Navy.

The decision amounts to a reversal in plans that previously had called for the last 114 boats, used chiefly in river and coastal operations, to be returned to the United States by the end of 1970.

Mr. Chafee, making a four-day visit to Vietnam, told newsmen the decision "was made" by the South Vietnamese Navy has indicated the capability to absorb 114 more boats," and added that it

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Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy and insisted that the coalition with the Social Democrats would remain intact.

In reply, Mr. Mende, a former vice-chancellor of the Federal Republic, charged that the party could not survive if it continued a course toward the left. Those voters who wanted leftist programs would continue to vote for the Social Democrats, he argued, adding that the Free Democrats must return to a more conservative position in foreign and domestic affairs.

His speech was interrupted by frequent boos and catcalls from younger delegates, some of whom had introduced a resolution asking Mr. Mende to resign from the party. At one point he referred contemptuously to the resolution by declaring:

"This is the Federal Republic of Germany and not the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia of today. I am Erich Mende and I am not Alexander Dubcek."

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## Case Involving \$5-Million Claim

## 6 Capitol Hill Names Figure In a Probe of Alleged Fraud

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI)—A sealed envelope, containing more information about the report made by a Baltimore grand jury that investigated alleged attempts by a contractor to defraud the government.

The report is said to have mentioned six present and former members of Congress as figuring in the case.

The contractor, Victor H. Frankl, was reportedly accused by the grand jury of trying to exert pressure on employees in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol to settle a \$5-million claim.

The grand jury, it was reported, found evidence that six Democrats—Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana, former Sen. Daniel R. Bogue of Maryland, Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, Speaker John W. McCormack of Massachusetts and Rep. Samuel M. Frierdel and Clarence D. Long, both of Maryland—figured in varying degrees of prominence in the case.

Judge Roszel C. Thomsen of the U.S. District Court in Baltimore on Saturday signed an order requiring The New York Times to show in his Federal Court next Thursday why it should not be restrained from disclosing or publishing the contents of the report, which is called a presentment. The order was delivered to the Washington Bureau of The Times.

## Effect Doubtful

Attorneys for The Times are studying the order. But James C. Goodale, the general counsel of The Times, said it was extremely doubtful that any order of any sort could be valid if it had the effect of restraining publication of a news article.

Today's article in The Times reported that the grand jury's presentment had alleged that Mr. Frankl had tried to use threats and political influence to win approval of his claim against the government.

## Nixon Reaffirms Support of EEC

BRUSSELS, June 22 (UPI)—President Nixon today reaffirmed U.S. support for expanding and strengthening the European Common Market.

In a message to Franco Malatesti, incoming president of the European Economic Community's Executive Commission, Mr. Nixon said: "I want to congratulate you on your new office and assure you of my firm support for the strengthening and enlargement of the European Community."

You may be confident, too, of our determination to maintain the close and friendly relations that have always existed between the Community and the United States."

## Boy, 12, Is Shot To Death, Blacks Riot in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 22 (UPI)—Fire-bombing and stone-throwing wrecked the predominately Negro Manchester district of Pittsburgh yesterday after a 12-year-old black boy was shot to death.

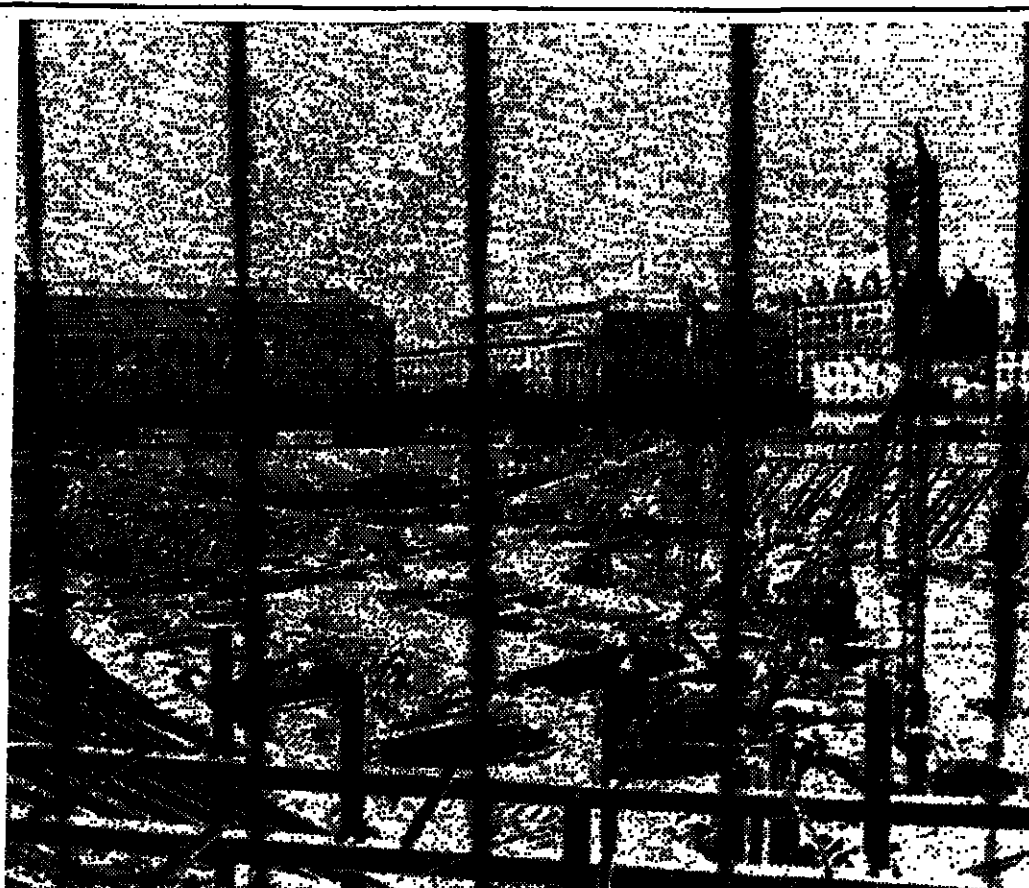
An ice-cream plant went up in flames, but the blaze was contained after about two hours. Police said the boy, Ernest Caldwell, was shot in the back of the head by someone firing out of a car near where he was playing. A youth who said he had been with the victim said a man fired the shot from the car.

An occupant of the house, an 82-year-old white woman, was taken to protective custody by the police after about 200 blacks gathered in the area.

The blacks fought among themselves for a time, and police and men attempting to move into the area were pelted with bricks and debris.

Eight persons were arrested on disorderly-conduct charges. Six others were treated for minor injuries at a nearby hospital.

J. Hughes to Rutgers  
NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Met John Hughes, journalist author, who was formerly chief correspondent for Time, Life, Fortune magazines, is joining faculty of Rutgers University New Jersey in September as a professor of political science.



THE INVESTIGATOR'S NEW BUILDING—The Federal Bureau of Investigation's \$107.5 million headquarters as seen from a surrounding fence in Washington. Started at an original price estimate of \$102 million—in 1968, the most expensive government building ever built now adorns the center of the capital, for those who believe that—like the emperor's new clothes—it was finished on schedule. For the others, the monstrous excavation has hardly changed or improved over the last three years.

## By Supreme Court Ruling

## Needy Defendants Guaranteed Counsel at Pre-Trial Hearing

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled today that states must provide lawyers for needy defendants at preliminary hearings in criminal cases and more closely defined the constitutional right to trial by jury.

In a 5-3 ruling the court held that "the guiding hand of counsel at the preliminary hearing is essential to protect the indigent accused against erroneous or improper prosecution."

Justice William J. Brennan Jr., speaking for the majority, said that an attorney could expose weaknesses in the case that could lead a judge to refuse to order the accused held for trial, could discover the case the state has and be able to prepare a proper defense, and make effective arguments for the accused on such matters as early psychiatric examination or bail.

He said the preliminary hearing was a "critical stage" of the criminal process and that the accused was as much entitled to legal aid there as at the trial itself.

In four related cases, the high court ruled that a jury trial must be provided for crimes that are punishable by more than six months in prison, that a state may try criminal cases with juries of fewer than 12 members, and that the poor have a right to obtain a list of corroborative witnesses from a defendant.

The court voted 7-1 in reversing a 72-year-old precedent and holding that a jury in a criminal trial may be composed of fewer than 12 persons.

Justice Byron R. White, giving the court's ruling, said that the 13-man jury is not mandated by the Constitution but "appears to have been a historical accident unrelated to the great purposes which gave rise to the jury system."

Justice White said the essential purpose of a jury was to interpose the common sense judgment of a group of laymen between the accused and his accuser and in the shared responsibility and community participation in the verdict.

He added: "We find little reason to think that these goals are in any meaningful sense less likely to be achieved when a jury numbers six than when it numbers 12, particularly if the requirement of unanimity is retained."

Justice Thurgood Marshall dissented.

List of Witnesses  
In a 6-2 decision the court ruled that a state may compel a defendant to provide a list of alibi witnesses.

Justice White, again speaking for the majority, said: "The adversary system of the trial is hardly an end to itself. It is not yet a poker game in which players enjoy an absolute right to conceal their cards until played."

However, Justices Hugh L. Black and William O. Douglas strongly dissented, calling the ruling a "radical and dangerous departure from the historically and constitutionally guaranteed right of a defendant in a criminal case to remain silent, requiring the state to prove its case without any assistance of any kind from the defendant himself."

In a 5-3 ruling, the court set six months as the maximum sentence that can be imposed on a defendant without a jury trial. The high court said it did not matter whether the offense was called a "felony" or a "misdemeanor" by the state, the maximum penalty alone determines whether the defendant has the right to a jury trial. In a separate decision the court upheld the right of a state to deny a jury trial in cases where the maximum penalty is six months or less.

In other actions today the Supreme Court:

• Agreed to review the constitutionality of federal assistance in the form of construction grants to church-related colleges and universities.

• Agreed to hear an appeal by

## Culinary Hints For Rats, Snails

THE HAGUE, June 22 (AP).

—Sugar-cane rats and giant snails could be raised to provide additional sources of food in Africa, the second World Food Congress has been told by a young African wildlife expert.

"All an African family of seven needs is 30 sugar-cane rats and they would have enough protein for a year," said Seth Ajayi of Nigeria, now on a scholarship at Edinburgh University.

"The cane rat is easy to cook. You just singe off its hair, remove its entrails, and prepare it like any other meat. It really is very tender," he said.

The giant African snail is "bigger than a teacup, tasting like beef, and eaten with relish," he said.

## Forcing Change of Meeting Place

## Protesters Sow Confusion As AMA Convention Opens

By Richard D. Lyons

CHICAGO, June 22 (UPI)—The annual convention of the American Medical Association opened in confusion yesterday as protesters, doctors and activists invaded the room and commandeered the floor, forcing the doctor-delegates into a closed meeting guarded by a phalanx of private policemen.

An hour before the formal opening, protesters took control of an AMA-sponsored consumer forum and passed an "indictment" against the physicians' association for what was described as its "failure to be responsive to the health needs of the nation."

Attempts by a 20-member delegation representing black, Mexican-American, consumer, welfare mothers, women's rights, homosexual and other groups to present the indictment formally to the AMA House of Delegates failed.

The 24-member policy-making body had left the grand ballroom at the Palmer House, in which it was to have met, and transferred to a different hall on the same floor that was closely guarded by scores of security guards.

It was the first time in memory that the House of Delegates had closed its meeting to guests and members of the press. These persons were allowed to watch the House of Delegates' opening session of the 118th AMA convention on closed-circuit television shown in an adjoining room.

Many delegates were not informed about the change in plans, and they wandered aimlessly through hotel halls that already were jammed with protesters and newsmen.

Aside from some pushing and shoving in the crowds, the demonstrations were not violent.

In its retreat, the AMA successfully

## U.S. Students Bid CIA Pay Claim By World Group

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI).

The National Student Association, in a move that recalls its onetime covert relationship with the Central Intelligence Agency, is trying to force the CIA to pay a \$8,800 debt for which the NSA is being sued.

In papers filed with the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, the NSA denies owing the money to the International Student Conference based in the Netherlands, and says that if anyone owes the money, it's the CIA.

The conference, which promotes world understanding among young persons, filed suit here last March contending that the NSA still owes \$8,800 of the \$14,812 advanced over the years for NSA-sponsored travel grants and other activities.

The NSA, the nation's largest and oldest student organization, was expelled from the international conference in February 1967, after disclosures that the NSA's international activities had been financed for 15 years by the CIA.

In addition to issuing a general denial that it owes the money, the NSA countered with the assertion that "assuming that such advance-ment of funds was in fact made by plaintiff, it was made for the sole benefit of . . . the Central Intelligence Agency." It asked the court to order the CIA to reimburse all or part of any judgment against the NSA.

## Nixon Signs Bill Granting Vote at 18

## Court Test Looms On Constitutional

(Continued from Page 1)

dicted that Mr. Mitchell will promptly seek a court test, but he said the bulk of the arguments, pro and con, probably will be made by friends of the court rather than by the government.

A swift court test is necessary, the President and other officials said, because of the cloud which might be thrown over future elections if the constitutional issue is not resolved before 18-year-olds go to the polls.

There will be a number of state and local elections in 1971 as well as votes on bond issues state constitutional amendments, etc.

The President sent Congress a special letter April 27 declaring that the attempt to extend the vote to 18-year-olds by simple legislation "represents an unconstitutional assertion of congressional authority in an area specifically reserved to the states, and . . . it therefore would not stand the test of challenge in the courts."

An estimated 11 million voters between the ages of 18 and 21 would be eligible to vote if the law is upheld.

The President applauded Congress for extending the Voting Rights Act, which he said opened participation in the political process.

"Although this bill does not include all of the administration's recommendations, it does incorporate improvements which extend its reach still further, suspending literacy tests nationwide and also putting an end to the present writer of state residency requirements for voting for president and vice-president."

"Now, for the first time, citizens who move between elections may vote without long residency requirements."

Citing statistics of Negro voting records and Negro officials elected since the Voting Rights Act was approved five years ago, Mr. Nixon said, "These are more than election statistics. They are statistics of hope, and dramatic evidence that the American system works."

"They stand as an answer to those who claim that there is no progress except to the streets."

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, telegraphed the President congratulating him on signing the measure.

"Your signature on the bill is impressive evidence of your belief in the strength of our form of government under which the majority of the people have the right to elect their representatives to Congress from the United States Supreme Court," Mr. Mitchell said.

In another action, Mr. Nixon vetoed today a bill for construction and modernization of medical facilities. He said it restricted presidential options in managing federal expenditures and provided \$550 million in grants to hospitals.

Mr. Nixon said the bill would be "a long step down the road of fiscal irresponsibility."

The bill—known as the Medical Facilities Construction and Modernization Amendments of 1970—provided for \$1.3 billion in three-year grants.

The major provision Mr. Nixon found most unacceptable was a requirement that fund appropriated for any fiscal year through 1973 be carried out in the fiscal year.

Mr. Nixon said it would "significantly restrict presidential option, in managing federal expenditures, and would isolate financing of one group of federal programs as untouchable, without assessing its merits against the financial needs of other programs."

## Fulbright Assaults Defense Publicists

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).

Sen. J. William Fulbright called yesterday for a 75 percent slash in Pentagon spending for public relations and charged that the defense Department has understated the growth of its "propaganda apparatus."

In a statement for the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Arkansas Democrat asked that a \$10-million ceiling be placed on Pentagon public-relations and information activities.

He urged also that such programs be confined to one officer—such as that of the assistant secretary of defense—for public affairs.

"This would take away the power of the individual services to fund eliminated public-relations programs through a variety of operating budgets," he said.

## 12 More Arrested In U.S. Drug Roundup

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI).

Federal agents said today the number of arrests in the biggest narcotics raid conducted in the United States had risen from 123 to 135. A search was being pressed for 45 suspects who escaped the ten-city roundup.

More than 350 agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs carried out the raids Saturday night and early yesterday. They said afterward they had smashed an operation that was responsible for most of the cocaine and nearly one-third of the heroin sales in the United States.

## 'Against American Imperialism'

## Albanian Resident of U.S. Hijacks Airliner to Cairo

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, June 22 (UPI)—A man with an Albanian passport, said to be a resident of the United States, hijacked a Pan American World Airways airliner over the eastern Mediterranean today and forced the pilot at pistol point to fly to Cairo.

The Boeing-707, with 134 passengers and a crew of ten, was flying from Beirut to Rome, Paris and New York.

The hijacker, identified by Egyptian authorities as Haxhi Hassan Xyeri, was reported by airport officials to have asked for political asylum.

The plane landed safely, although the hijacker fired a shot through a window after it was on the ground.

The passengers and crew were taken to the transit lounge restaurant for lunch while authorities checked on the identity of the hijacker and the circumstances of the incident. Newsmen were not allowed into the transit area.

Against U.S.  
"Long live Vietnam," the 32-year-old Albanian was said to have shouted after he left the airliner. "I am against America. I am against American imperialism."

The plane and passengers were permitted to continue to Rome after five hours at the Cairo airport. The hijacker was detained.

Officials at the airport said that there were 16 U.S. citizens among the passengers, including five military personnel. Other passengers were from Britain, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, France, Saudi Arabia, Yugoslavia and other countries.

Last May 31 an Italian seeking asylum hijacked an Alitalia airliner over Italy and forced it to fly to Cairo. The hijacker is still here.

According to Veronica Baldman, a 22-year-old West German stewardess aboard the Pan American plane, the hijacker approached her about an hour after the plane had left Beirut, thrust a bag at her, and ordered her to take him into the pilot's compartment. The bag, he said, contained bombs.

"Then he told me to leave and not to inform the passengers," she related. "The next thing I knew, we were in Cairo."

The commander of the plane, Capt. John Burn, said the hijacker pointed an automatic pistol at him and ordered, "Cairo."

"He seemed very nervous, very frightened," the captain said. "He was making many threats, saying he wasn't afraid to die and that he would kill everyone on the plane." When reminded that there were women and children aboard, the hijacker was said to have replied, "That's too bad."

At first the hijacker refused to let the crew establish radio contact to set a new course southward to Cairo but finally relented when told that there were many other aircraft in the area.

## 12-Year-Old Hijacker

TEHRAN, June 22 (Reuters).—A 12-year-old hijacker sprayed gasoline around the pilot's cabin of an airliner carrying nearly 100 people, including the nephew of the shah of Iran, and threatened to strike a match if the pilot did not change course for Bandar.

The child and two armed students took over the Iranian Boeing-727 yesterday as it flew between Tehran and Abadan. All three were granted asylum in Iraq before the airliner was released.

## FBI Reported At Kent State

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).

Sen. Stephen M. Young, D. Ohio, said today he is "old by most reliable sources" that 50 FBI operatives are on the Kent State University campus with "some of them, perhaps all of them," enrolled as summer students.

"I'm told this number will be increased perhaps to 200 at the outset of the September term," the senator said in an interview during which he charged the FBI is "too inflated, too bloated with too many operatives."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover later said "there is no truth whatsoever to Sen. Young's assertions." Sen. Young spoke as summer classes began at the Ohio school—the first session since May 4 when four students were slain in a clash with the National Guard.



BADRUETT'S PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ  
Ask for detailed program of season events  
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## DIAMONDS

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# Journalist's Story of Capture

(Continued from Page 1)

I set out from Saigon to see how far the invasion had penetrated.

Driving down Route 1, the main highway from Saigon to Phnom Penh, we were waved on at a checkpoint and by friendly Cambodian forces. The sentry gave us no warning, but suddenly about a mile west of Svay Rieng, in the Parrot's Peak area of Cambodia, we realized we were alone. The rice fields were deserted. No peasant trickered along the highway. No dog barked. Not a chicken squawked.

When we reached a blow-up bridge with no warning sign, we knew the worst. We had unwittingly entered the no-man's land between allied forces and the guerrilla troops supporting Norodom Sihanouk, the ousted Cambodian head of state.

Swiftly we turned our International Scout and headed back along the deserted road toward Svay Rieng. We had gone only 30 yards or so when the Vietnamese with the automatic rifle stopped us. In a moment, a Cambodian joined him.

With rifles trained on us they ordered us to empty our pockets on the pavement and then motioned to us to start walking. Hands raised, we clambered down a collapsed bridge span and up the rubble on the other side.

The sudden throb of a helicopter engine alarmed our captors. "Di di di!" (hurry, hurry, hurry!), they ordered us to run. There was no cover except an occasional tree. Some of the trees had been felled across the highway as makeshift roadblocks. When Elizabeth lagged behind, a man on a bicycle who had joined us gave her a lift, after running about two miles, we were led down a side path.

[Editor's note: Mr. Dudman, aged 32, was an instructor at the U.S. Army School of Foreign Languages in Washington, which, he writes, is an important factor in his being able to run when forced to by his captors.]

## First Questioning

In a thatched-roof hut, Mike and I had to take our pants off and show. They were returned to us after a thorough search and we were given a cup of tea. Our first interrogation began a few minutes later in another hut. A young man wearing a white shirt and trousers, Mike explained, in Vietnamese, that we were international journalists. He said that he and Beth were Cambodians and I an American. An older man with one eye, who had been listening repeatedly, took over the questioning.

He accused us of being CIA agents. It was the first of many such accusations which would come against us in the next few weeks.

A young man who spoke French arrived and took a tenderer tone. He said he was a Cambodian student from Phnom Penh and was working with the Cambodians and Vietnamese revolutionary forces fighting the Americans and ousting the Vietnamese. He told us we should not be shot in any way. If we were what we said we were, he promised, we would be set free, naturally.

But the friendly tone vanished when a gray-haired crew chief with a stern manner arrived. He didn't believe a word of our story. Over and over, Mike told him how we had set out from Saigon that morning to see and report what was happening in Cambodia.

After more questions we were taken from the hut on bicycles. We pedaled for two or three kilometers and then came to a big, Czech-made truck. A man in a white shirt and trousers, Mike told him how we had set out from Saigon that morning to see and report what was happening in Cambodia.

After more questions we were taken from the hut on bicycles. We pedaled for two or three kilometers and then came to a big, Czech-made truck. A man in a white shirt and trousers, Mike told him how we had set out from Saigon that morning to see and report what was happening in Cambodia.

He kept it there all the while the truck bounced along jungle roads.

The danger mounted. At each village an angry-faced crowd of men and women gathered and climbed the tailgate of the truck for a look at the hated Westerners. The French-speaking Cambodian student got into the spirit of the capture and his friendly manner disappeared. Each time the truck stopped, he would lean out to boast about the "three Americans" inside. I suppose the villagers thought we were downed fliers from one of the American planes that had been bombing Cambodia since Sihanouk's overthrow.

At the last stop—at a stilted village—bathed reached a critical level. In two and three boys and young men climbed the cab and tailgate of our truck and glared down at us. They shook their fists threateningly. Several made obscene gestures. At one point, an older man clambered to the cab roof and waved his arms furiously.

There was a respite when a young Vietnamese soldier arrived and ordered the villagers off the truck. He asked a few questions and then he too assured us we would not be shot. He and others tied strips of toweling tightly around our heads, blindingfold us. Someone took me by the hand, linking my hand with Mike's and his with Beth's. We climbed over the tailgate to the ground.

A slipknot of blindfold went over my right wrist and the other end was tied to a motorcycle. Mike's wrist was tied the same way. "Di di di!" "Hurry, hurry, hurry!"—came the command. Blindfolded, stumbling, breaking an ankle, we ran as fast as we could to keep up with the bikes. Several hundred villagers had gathered and the motorcycle pulled us through their gauntlet. Fists and hands hit and shoved us from both sides.

"Beat the Americans to death!" they shouted angrily. Eventually the voices faded. The motorcycle kept going and we kept running. "V" must have run half a mile. I could feel underfoot the path trailing off into heavy dust or sand. All I could think of were the mass graves I had seen outside of Phnom Penh. The civilians killed there by Communist forces during the Viet offensive in South Vietnam in 1968.

I was sure we were being taken out of town to be shot. At last the motorcycle stopped. We were cut loose. Then our hands were lashed tightly behind our backs.

## Clubbled Senseless

We were led into a darkened building with a dirt floor. I heard a muttered conversation, then a sharp crack and a moan. It was Mike. I felt him slump to the floor. I thought he had been shot. I knew I was next. Someone struck me on the back of the head with a club and I dropped to the floor. Mike was unconscious for a few moments but I was not. I lay there expecting to be kicked and beaten. Instead I was yanked to a sitting position and ordered to spread my legs.

Our captors barked questions at Mike, accusing us of being American spies. Then they were quiet. In the distance, I thought I heard a woman's voice shrieking in pain. I was sure Beth, who had been separated from us when Mike and I were tied to the motorcycle, was being tortured.

The first kindly voice we heard was that of a man who said he was a lieutenant. He asked if we were frightened. We said we were.

He said, "You are not going to be shot."

In a moment he brought a metal bowl of water and held it to our lips. He loosened Mike's bindings, which were so tight they had shut off his circulation.

Another period of silence. Then we were told to get to our feet. We were led to another building, this one with a concrete floor. Beth was already there. She helped the soldiers remove our blindfolds and wrist bindings. I must have imagined those screams; she had not been harmed. She said a Cambodian soldier had

made a half-hearted effort to rape her. Quick-witted, she had told him that he (the soldier) was her brother and she his sister—and he stopped.

Six long hours had passed since our capture at noon; it was early evening and dark. Our captors brought a large can of water and we bathed. The room looked like a schoolroom or briefing room. A blackboard on a crude easel was moved to the corner as an improvised screen behind which Beth could bathe in privacy.

We also washed our clothes. Our captors brought in the small bags we had been carrying which contained a change of clothing, toilet articles and a few medicines. My bag contained three small cakes of soap that I had taken from an airliner in case of emergency. Later we shared the soap with the guerrillas.

After a meal of rice and chicken, apparently left over from our captors' dinner, a tall man in uniform whom we had not seen before visited us. He said our beating had been a mistake.

"Cambodian peasants hate all Americans because of the invasion and bombing, and they can still try to hurt you," he told us. "We Vietnamese know that there are good Americans and bad Americans, but the Cambodians still think they are all bad."

We judged this tall man with a broad, confident smile to be a North Vietnamese. This officer turned out to be a most important figure in our entire captivity. By the end I was convinced he was North Vietnam's senior military adviser for the region.

With an air of authority, he told us that a thin-faced Vietnamese who was working with us would remain with us. His job was to protect us and, said the tall man, explain that we were "good people"—a phrase we were to hear many times in the days ahead. He explained that they would investigate to make certain we actually were news correspondents and not spies. After telling us to rest, the tall officer left.

Not long afterward, the thin-faced Vietnamese returned with several other soldiers. Single file, they led us out in the moonlight to a Land Rover parked nearby. We were to spend many nights in it traveling through eastern Cambodia in the weeks ahead. Among the men with us were four guerrillas who were to remain with us throughout our captivity.

We drove for several hours through the soft, warm night. Finally the car stopped and we were lashed briefly again and led up a ladder to a house on stilts. We found ourselves in a wooden house with tile roof that appeared to be the home of a prosperous farmer.

There we had the only bed we enjoyed in the entire 40 days—one bed for the three of us.

## Captors Bombed

We came to know the Cambodian man and woman who lived there and their 4-year-old daughter, who playfully kept peeking through the curtain of the room assigned to us, the best in the house. We came to know, too, a 9-year-old neighbor girl whose parents, we were told, had just been killed in a bombing raid.

Two days later we were taken from the house hurriedly to escape an attack. After our eventual release we were told that South Vietnamese troops had found the house. Beth's bag containing my White House press pass, my notebook and other papers.

We also learned it had been announced in Saigon that three Viet Cong were killed in that building in a ground attack by South Vietnamese troops.

Our captors told us at first that those killed were the man, woman and small daughter who had come to know. Later they said they had additional information that the child and the orphan girl had survived. But the 4-year-old had lost an arm. It was shot off.

Next: Exodus Westward—We joined soldiers and civilians fleeing from allied tanks and bombers. Traveling by night, we found shelter during the day in Cambodian peasant huts.



THE HEMLOCK BAR—Prof. Leslie Shear (left) directing workmen clearing away a wall of the Stoa of the Basileus, where Socrates was believed to have been tried and condemned to a cup of hemlock in 399 B.C.

## In Athens Marketplace

# Archaeologists Unearth Spot Where Socrates Was Tried

ATHENS, June 22 (NYT).—Archaeologists from the American School of Classical Studies, led by Prof. Leslie Shear, of Princeton University, have unearthed in the ancient marketplace of Athens the place where the trial of Socrates was held.

The area, a sheltered portion known as the "Stoa of the Basileus," was built in the last quarter of the sixth century B.C. It was there, according to Plato and other contemporaries, that Socrates was tried for "corruption of the youth" and "neglect of the gods when the city worships and the practice of religious novelties."

The basileus was the traditional title for the No. 2 archon of ancient Athens, one of nine executives elected for a one-year term. The basileus was primarily responsible for religious affairs and related questions of justice.

The Stoa Basileus stands about 20 feet below the present street level, packed in between the Athens-Eleusis suburban railway on one side and the row of picturesque shops on the unexcavated side of the street. Across the railroad tracks lies the other side of the ancient agora, or marketplace, on which German archaeologists began work in the 19th century. The exploration has been continued since 1931 by the American School.

The newly found stoa measures about 60 feet long and just over 20 feet deep. It was, according to the excavators, one of the landmarks of ancient Athens.

The building was found on the site of the territory recently appropriated by the Greek government. Mr. Shear said that serious archaeological excavation began in March of this year. The dig is being financed by a grant of \$1 million from the Ford Foundation.

The Stoa of the Basileus, which lies in the northwestern corner of the agora, was well built. The archaeologists base many of their theories on its veneration on the evidence of the amount of work dedicated to its upkeep.

The natural flow of dirt and mud raised the terrain level above the level of the stoa, which is situated at one of the low points of the agora. Three stones, which now look like steps, give evidence, according to Mr. Shear, of new floors put in to restore the building.

## Turk General Says Officers Listen to Left

ANKARA, June 22 (NYT).—Gen. Muhlis Batur, commander of Turkey's air force, has warned the country's civilian leadership that leftist ideas are spreading in the officers corps and that major economic and social reforms must be undertaken promptly.

The general's warning was in the form of a report to the National Security Council, an authoritative military source said today. The report contained the implied threat that, if reforms were not made, military intervention could result.

Gen. Batur's report stressed how ever that he and the rest of the air-force leadership were strictly faithful to the Turkish Constitution. The report was delivered at a council meeting last January, and sketches accounts of it began appearing in the Turkish press yesterday.

## Soames Will Remain As Envoy to Paris

PARIS, June 22.—Christopher Soames, the British Ambassador in Paris, will stay on in his post under the new Conservative government, it was revealed today.

Mr. Soames informed the French that he would stay on during a meeting with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today.

Mr. Soames, who took a message to Mr. Schumann from Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the new foreign secretary, told Mr. Schumann that he had been asked to stay on and was happy to do so.

Mr. Soames went to London tonight for consultations with Sir Alec. He returns to Paris tomorrow.

## Power Taken By President In Ecuador

### Velasco Annuls Laws, Arrests Students

QUITO, Ecuador, June 22 (Reuters).—President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra today assumed dictatorial powers, canceling all previous laws and arresting student leaders.

The steps followed two weeks of student demonstrations and a nationwide controversy over new tax laws.

Armed troops occupied the Supreme Court building and took over universities here and in Guayaquil, the country's biggest city and commercial capital.

President Velasco said student organizations were dominated by Communists and warned "sedition" would be the full weight of the law.

He dissolved the Supreme Court because of its ruling earlier that his recent tax laws were unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court said President Velasco's tax measures actually represented an emergency budget and therefore infringed the rights of congress to legislate on these matters.

Meanwhile, contingents of troops and police patrolled streets, colleges and universities.

President Velasco said he would respect the results of the elections of June 2 with regard to municipal and provincial elections but would not recognize the elections to fill some seats in the chamber of deputies, which was due to meet again on Aug. 10.

Mr. Velasco is 77, and it was generally believed that his nephew, Defense Minister Jorge Acosta Velasco, was the architect of the coup. However, all members of the cabinet reportedly approved it, along with the military leaders.

Mr. Velasco was elected to a four-year term in 1968. He had been president four times before but had completed only one of those terms. He returned from exile in 1968 to campaign for his fifth term.

Two weeks ago, the president issued four economic decrees levying new taxes. He learned over the weekend that the Supreme Court was preparing to rule the decrees unconstitutional on the ground that only congress could levy taxes.

Last night the president resigned, saying in view of the impending coup decree he did not wish to continue in office. But the high command refused to accept the resignation and instead urged him to take full powers.

Reports from Guayaquil said the government there for a time opposed the coup but later joined in support of it.

## Pact on Military Cooperation Is Signed by France and Spain

By Richard Eder

MADRID, June 22 (NYT).—Spain and France strengthened their links today with the signature of a pact providing for military cooperation and the joint manufacture of arms.

The agreement, which was signed this morning by Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo and France's Defense Minister Michel Debre, has both political and military significance.

On the military side, it ratifies on a state level a number of practices that were already in effect informally, between the military commands of the two countries. These include overflight rights, the holding of joint maneuvers, provision for consultation between commands, air defense coordination and landing and refueling rights.

It also announces a program of "close cooperation" between the armaments industries of the two countries. Thirty Mirage fighters which France is selling to Spain are to be assembled here. In addition, an unspecified number of French tanks purchased by Spain will have some stages of their construction work supplied by Spanish firms.

Spain has shown increasing interest in tying its military procurement to programs of joint construction as a means of developing its aircraft and defense industries.

What may be of principal interest to the countries is the reference made in the agreement to export markets. The sale of weapons made under joint French-Spanish auspices to markets in areas such as Latin America could be profitable to both countries.

The basic outline of the agreement was set during a visit earlier this year to Paris by Mr. Lopez Bravo. The timing of Mr. Debre's visit now is, according to reliable Spanish sources, tied to political considerations.

The Spanish press has hinted broadly that the presence of the French defense minister, coinciding with a visit by U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, is a hint to the United States that if the current base negotiations prove unsatisfactory, Spain can turn elsewhere.

This explanation tends to be discounted by informed observers here. The United States, anxious to re-assert foreign defense commitments, has publicly welcomed the kind of military cooperation set forth in today's Franco-Spanish agreement.

The real reason for the timing, according to Spanish sources, is that it is intended to bolster the position of Mr. Lopez Bravo, who finds himself in a difficult situation.

His name, along with those of other ministers, has come up in connection with a financial scandal now under investigation. Although no charges have been made against him, his political prestige has been hurt.

More seriously, perhaps, he has had trouble with his foreign policy. The current base negotiations with the United States are coming under increasing attack, and it seems certain that Spain will not be able to get sufficient concessions from the United States to satisfy important sectors of the regime. It is alone the opposition.

In these circumstances, the conclusion of a successful, if perhaps limited, agreement with France, and its implication that the two nations will draw closer in the future—a prospect pleasing to most Spaniards—could offset some of Mr. Lopez Bravo's difficulties.

## Ceylon Recognizes East Germany

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 22 (AP).—Implementing an election pledge, the leftist government of Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike has formally recognized East Germany, an official communiqué said today.

Letters have been exchanged between Mrs. Bandaranaike as premier and Willi Stoph, chairman of East Germany's Council of Ministers, the communiqué added.

No reference was made in the communiqué to the question of recognition of North Vietnam, North Korea or the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong).

Nor did it state when diplomatic relations with Israel would be suspended.

The traditional policy speech at the ceremonial opening of parliament June 14 said relations would be suspended till the Jewish state withdrew from lands seized in the June, 1967, war.

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## Quebec Police Seize Six With Dynamite

MONTREAL, June 22 (Reuters).—Police say a dynamite explosion that blew a 7-by-12-foot hole in the wall of a bank branch early today "was definitely the work of terrorists."

The bomb rocked a Banque Canadienne Nationale branch in a building owned by Gilles Simard, a cousin of Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa. No one was injured.

A police spokesman said the device was placed "as far away as possible" from the bank vault.

They were arrested last night, police said.

In the first raid, on a chalet in Prevost, Quebec, police seized more than 300 pounds of dynamite. The second raid, on a private home in suburban Laval, netted 350 pounds of explosives.

Police said the cache found in the Prevost chalet indicated that those taken into custody are members of the terrorist FLQ, which has claimed responsibility for bombings in the past 13 months.

They said the FLQ was responsible for a series of armed robberies in Montreal, including a \$7,000 holdup at the University of Montreal on May 23 this year.

Marcel St. Aubin, head of the Montreal police department, said last night that in addition to the dynamite, police seized \$28,000 in cash, believed to have been obtained from armed holdups, three sawed-off rifles, revolvers, handcuffs and "material" usually used in bomb fabrication—detonators, clocks, batteries and wires.

French Youth Burns Self Over Haircut

PARIS, June 22 (Reuters).—A 19-year-old French youth burned himself to death near here after his father forced him to have his long hair cut, police said today.

The half-burned body of Jean-Pierre Souque was found in a field Saturday night. He left a note saying he could not accept the "moral abdication" of having his hair cut and chose to die rather than accept the dictatorship of society, police said.

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**Bank Bombed**  
TRACY, Quebec, June 22 (AP).—

**Reforms Listed**  
In the report to the National Security Council, Gen. Batur specifically mentioned the following reforms as necessary:  
• Land reform, as required by the 1961 postrevolutionary constitution.  
• Nationalization of foreign trade.  
• A ban on speculative business activities which do not contribute to economic development.  
• A more just distribution of taxes.  
• Better conditions for government employees, including officers and noncommissioned officers.  
The report also called for the government to take effective action within constitutional limits to control anarchic activities by Turkey's extreme right and left.

## Sister of Figure In Manson Case Is Found Dead

MOBILE, Ala., June 22 (AP).—The half-sister of a woman charged with Charles Manson in the murder of actress Sharon Tate was found dead here yesterday. Police said she had apparently drowned.

The nude body of Charlene Ann Lowell, 34, half-sister of Patricia Krenwinkel, 28, was recovered from a creek.

Police said the body was found by Freddie Mosley, 28, of Mobile, Miss Lowell's boyfriend. They quoted him as saying he and Miss Lowell had been on a moonlight swim but became separated, and that he later went to sleep in nearby woods.

Mr. Mosley said he discovered Miss Lowell's body floating in water soon after he awoke yesterday.

A coroner said today: "We strongly suspect" Miss Lowell was dead before her nude body was placed in the creek, United Press International reported.

(Mobile County Coroner Earl B. Wert said, however, that an autopsy had failed to establish the cause of death.)

(Dr. Wert said "tentatively" he did not think Miss Lowell drowned. He said there were some "suspicious bruises" on the young woman's body. The coroner added that tests might continue for several days.)

Miss Lowell was the daughter of Mrs. Dorothy Krenwinkel, of Thousand Oaks, a suburb of Mobile. Her half-sister is being tried in Los Angeles for murder and conspiracy.

His defense, not of himself but of his views, infuriated his judges to the point of their asking the death sentence.

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Say goodbye to Europe, the French way. Or the English way. Every Friday from May 8th until October 30th (with two exceptions), Le France or the QE 2 in turn will be selling from Le Havre and Southampton to New York. Fares start at \$ 239 (half-round trip, thrift season).

Le France will also call at Bremerhaven on July 22nd, September 2nd, 30th and October 28th. QE 2 at Cöln on July 28th, August, August 25th and September 22nd.

For further details see your travel agent.

**FRANCE/QE2**







كلدا من الاصل

BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1970

FINANCE

Page 7

## Penn Central Declares Bankruptcy

(Continued from Page 1)  
and Currency Committee and most outspoken opponent of administration plan, in an effort to persuade him to change his mind.  
Mr. Gorman had to admit to the committee that the \$200 million to be guaranteed under the Defense Production Act would be required unless Congress passed the bill. The Department of Transportation took the guarantee and increase it to \$750 million in loans to the railroad.  
Penn Central's bankruptcy was required a large part of the additional coverage, probably to \$400 to \$500 million.  
The Department of officials declined to forecast what effect on the economy there would be on the failure of the Penn Central with assets of \$6.85 billion at the end of 1969.  
The declaration of bankruptcy of Penn Central in the hands of the court. According to common law, the court will soon appoint a receiver to oversee the company's affairs.  
The disbursements of cash, according to expert government officials, will now have to be approved by the court, which will authorize those payments needed to maintain daily operations such as salaries and the cost of supplies.  
Years to Wait  
Creditors will have to wait until the trustees and the unraveled Penn Central's finances and seek to satisfy the claims of the creditors. It is not clear how long it will take to get the company's affairs in order, but one attorney said, "I filed only for the central bankruptcy petition, Penn Central is not a company, which operates the railroad. According to government experts, this is a very profitable business. Penn Central will be able to continue business without court intervention. However, the stock in these could be sold to meet the needs of the creditors, the government said.

limiting deficit in railroad operations that offset profits from other non-railroad subsidiaries.  
Though the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads united in February, 1968, to increase their efficiency, the financial viability of the merged carrier steadily deteriorated.  
**Losses Mount**  
In 1969, the company lost \$182.3 million, including a one-time write-off of \$126 million. The losses grew in 1970, reaching \$173 million for the first quarter against a \$45 million profit for the same quarter in 1969.  
Railroad operations lost a hefty \$62.7 million in the first quarter of 1970.  
Since the union, Penn Central has been plagued by management problems as well as other expenses described as "merger start-up costs."

In the last annual report, Stuart T. Saunders, now-deposed Penn Central chairman, described a number of additional negative factors:  
• Inflation—Wages rose by 7 percent, he said, increasing company costs by \$74 million.  
• A delay until Nov. 18 of a 6 percent increase in freight rates—Mr. Saunders blamed the delay on the railroad industry for its "inability... to agree on the level of increase to request..."  
• The economic slowdown—Declining business activity "had a significant effect on Penn Central's results."  
He also cited "abnormal weather conditions," continuing passenger deficits, and a continual threat of a strike against the railroads (which, presumably, would have encouraged businessmen to prefer other transportation modes—trucks or airplanes—for their freight needs).  
It was only in the third quarter of 1969, however, that the company became sufficiently concerned with its cash position to suspend its quarterly dividend. Until then, it made regular 60-cent-per-share quarterly payouts—the same level as 1968.

## Railroad Ills Draw Fire In Congress

Pair of Investigations Set by Democrats  
By Robert J. Samuelson  
WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP).—Two congressional committees today prepared to investigate the bankruptcy of the Penn Central railroad—the nation's largest—and the administration's abortive rescue operation to keep the company solvent.  
The investigations were announced by Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and Sen. Vance Hartke, D. Ind., chairman of the Senate subcommittee on surface transportation.

The outcome of the committees' work could determine the fate of the administration's proposal to have the Department of Transportation guarantee up to \$750 million in private loans to railroads.  
**Strong Reservations**  
Though neither Sen. Hartke nor Rep. Patman opposed the legislation outright, they indicated strong reservations.  
"If the United States government intends to bail out a failing company, it must demand at the very least that this company is indeed serving the public interest," Sen. Hartke said in a floor speech. "We are not an open-ended guarantor of private corporate investment schemes."  
Rep. Patman said that without passage of the \$750 million guarantee authority—making new loans to Penn Central possible—the government would almost certainly have lost its initial \$200 million.  
His floor statement constituted the most detailed explanation he has yet given for opposing the short-term loan guarantee that the administration proposed.

## Penn Chief's Pension Will Be \$144,445

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP).—Stuart T. Saunders, who resigned under fire as chairman and chief executive officer of the ailing Penn Central railroad, will receive an annual pension of \$144,445. His salary was \$236,972.  
The full pension takes effect on July 16, 1970, when Mr. Saunders reaches his 65th birthday. Until then, he receives somewhat less but a spokesman said he did not know just how much less.

## Soviet Union Boosts Trade With U.S., Developing States

By Harry Schwartz  
NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT).—The Soviet Union increased its trade last year with non-Communist countries—especially developing nations—much more rapidly than with other Communist countries. In line with this, Soviet-American trade in 1969 had one of its sharpest rises in years.  
Overall, Soviet foreign trade last year—imports plus exports—set a record of almost \$32 billion, nearly a 10 percent gain. Trade with developing countries jumped almost 25 percent to about \$7.5 billion, while trade with industrialized capital countries increased almost 15 percent to about \$4.8 billion.

In line with worsening difficulties between the two countries, Soviet-Chinese trade dropped to a new low of about \$27.5 million in 1969, down from \$37.5 million in 1968. In 1968, the comparable figures were \$58 million in exports and \$36 million in imports, while a decade ago Soviet exports to and imports from China were roughly a billion dollars each.

Cuba's trade with the Soviet Union also declined last year, mainly reflecting the poor Cuban sugar crop. Soviet imports from Cuba declined from \$27.5 million in 1968 to almost \$230 million last year, while exports remained almost precisely the same at about \$820 million each year.

Very sharp gains in Soviet trade with the United Arab Republic, Iran and Algeria helped spark last year's rapid increase in Soviet economic relations with developing nations. Total Soviet trade with Egypt rose from about \$365 million in 1968 to more than \$480 million last year. Trade with Iran increased from about \$126 million to more than \$215 million, and trade with Algeria more than doubled, to a total of almost \$150 million last year.

Soviet imports from the United States almost doubled last year, to about \$115 million, while exports rose 40 percent to \$60 million.  
**U.K. in First Place**  
Among industrialized capital nations, Britain remained the Soviet Union's largest trade partner, with exports to Britain at \$420 million and imports at \$420 million. Japan, the second largest Western trade partner, took about \$350 million of Soviet exports, while shipping about \$260 million worth of Soviet imports.  
Italy and West Germany scored almost 25 percent gains.

## Italian Imports Surge, Expanding Deficit in Trade

ROME, June 22 (AP).—Italian imports surged 20.1 percent and exports lagged far behind once again in May, according to preliminary data released by customs authorities here.  
This led to a "balance of trade deficit of 91 billion lire (\$145.6 million) for May against a surplus of 19 billion lire (\$30.4 million) in the same month last year.  
Imports in May totaled 785 billion lire against 635 billion lire, or 3.3 percent up, for exports.  
The deficit for the January-May period rose to 423 billion lire against a deficit of 3 billion lire in 1969.

Imports for the January-May months totaled 3,721 billion lire, up 20.6 percent over 1969. Exports stood at 3,259 billion lire, or 5.7 percent up.  
Government statistics also showed that industrial production rose by 4.9 percent in the January-April months as compared with the same period in 1969.

## Huels Profits Up 29% for 1969

DUSSELDORF, June 22 (Reuters).—Chemische Werke Huels AG said today its net profit for 1969 increased 29 percent to 75 million marks (\$20.5 million).  
Company net turnover in 1969 rose 15 percent to 1,200 million marks (\$327.9 million) from 1,040 million marks.  
The company's largest foreign trade partner, took about \$350 million of Soviet exports, while shipping about \$260 million worth of Soviet imports.  
Italy and West Germany scored almost 25 percent gains.

## U.S., Japanese Open Talks on Textile Trade

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT).—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans reported "some progress" today in the first round of talks on the sensitive textile-import question between himself and Kiichi Miyasawa, the Japanese Minister of Trade and Industry.  
Both sides were secretive about the substance of Japan's "final" offer to help settle the problem by means of voluntary restraints on exports of woolen and man-made fiber textiles. The talks are to resume tomorrow and will be completed by Thursday, according to press persons.  
Today's round took place, without any aides present, in Mr. Stans's apartment.

## Device May Aid U.S. Firms To Raise Funds in Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, June 22 (NYT).—Against a sober background of anxiety over the U.S. financial scene, highlighted by the troubles of the Penn Central Railroad, a new device was announced today to help U.S. companies raise funds in Europe.  
J. Henry Schroder Waggs and Co., Ltd., said that three large companies—Aluminum Co. of America, American Standard, and TRW Inc.—will sell promissory notes to the holders of foreign dollar deposits. The announcement means that for the first time the \$50 billion domestic U.S. commercial paper market has been extended to Europe.  
While the new instrument opens up a supplementary means of financing for American and possibly European companies, a gloomy mood prevailed today over general dollar financing prospects. News that the highest American railroad, rich in assets but squeezed for cash, could not pay \$75 million of notes that came due today, sent investment bankers scurrying to see if the carrier has any outstanding European obligations. As far as could be determined, the road's only foreign financing was a private placement of notes with Swiss banks.  
A partner of the London merchant banking house of Schroder, Wagg, Leslie Murphy, announced that Alcoa, American Standard and TRW would borrow \$15 million by selling six-month notes on the Eurodollar market.  
The United States forbids U.S.

## Fed's Hawk Gloomy on Outlook for Inflation

By Hobart Rowen  
WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP).—Federal Reserve Board governor Andrew F. Brimmer has implied in a gloomy speech on the economy that the government is not fighting inflation with the same dedication apparent in 1969.  
Mr. Brimmer did not name either the Nixon administration or the Fed itself, but said a tough policy was still needed, and the next few months would provide a test of "whether we lose heart as the real costs of fighting inflation become increasingly evident."  
"National economic policy should continue to give a high priority to checking the inflation that has plagued the country for the last five years," he said.  
"Unfortunately, it appears that this objective no longer enjoys the widespread support evident as recently as last winter."  
He said that a Fed study of economic prospects indicates that even if the rate of real growth were held below potential all through 1971, the nation could not achieve the degree of price stability that had been enjoyed from 1961-64.  
**Unemployment Problem**  
To achieve that, Mr. Brimmer said, unemployment would have to be allowed to rise to a higher level than the public would accept.  
"Consequently," he added, "it seems clear it will take a considerable time to bring inflation under effective control. So it also seems wise for all of us to settle down and prepare ourselves for a long and taxing assignment."

## Hoogovens, Hoesch Plan

LIMBUIDEN, June 22 (Reuters).—Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens en Staalfabriek NV said today it had agreed with Hoesch AG of Dortmund to consider the formation of a holding company to intensify their cooperation.  
In the next few months the two companies will study how this idea can be elaborated further, Hoogovens said.  
West German steel industry sources said they expect Hoogovens to hold a 60 percent stake in any financial holding company set up in the Netherlands while Hoesch would hold the remainder, as the Dutch company already holds 15 percent of the 500 million mark (\$125.5 million) share capital of Hoesch.  
Hoogovens last year reported sales of 1.75 billion guilders (\$422.7 million) and an after-tax profit of 133 million guilders. It has an ordinary issued share capital of 208 million guilders.  
Hoesch sales to third parties last year rose to 3.9 billion marks from 3.4 billion in 1967-68, while group net profit rose to 93.8 million marks from 58 million.

## Penn Central Most Active Issue

N.Y. Losses Moderate, Despite Rail Crisis  
By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT).—The trade that Wall Street had been watching for today—the opening in Penn Central common stock—looked place at the final bell on the New York Stock Exchange and it was a whopper. Penn's stock plunged by 4 5/8 to 6 1/2 on a mammoth transaction of 450,000 shares. Two years ago, this issue sold at a peak price of 86 1/2.  
From the moment that trading began on the NYSE at 10 a.m., the Penn bankruptcy news cast a pall upon the general market. The Dow Jones industrial average was down more than 8 points in the first hour and the transportation average, covering 20 railroad, airline and trucking issues, also showed weakness.  
As the session wore along on slow volume, the 30 stocks in the industrials improved somewhat and this indicator finished at 76.11, off by 4.22.  
Standard & Poor's 500 dropped 0.41 at 76.64 and the NYSE index lost 0.26 at 41.80.  
Turnover on the Big Board, meanwhile, throttled back to 8.7 million shares from Friday's 10.98 million shares.  
Penn Central, thanks to its huge block, easily ranked as the most active issue. A second trade of 5,000 shares at the close—also at a price of 6 1/2—made its total turnover 455,000 shares.  
On the bond market, New York Central bonds fell sharply. One dealer quoted the New York Central 4 1/2s due 2013 at 21, off about 10 points, the 6s due 1980 at 27, off about 13, and the 5s due 2013 at 20, off about 15.  
The New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad merged to form Penn Central.  
Although financial markets weathered the shock of the rail unit's bankruptcy petition with little difficulty, ripples did spread among certain stocks.  
Some leading bank creditors of the railroad showed losses. First National City fell 1 1/2 to 61 3/8 and Chemical New York dropped 1 1/2 to 55.  
Other rail stocks that lost ground included: Norfolk & Western, down 2 1/8 to 63 1/2; Southern Railway, off 1 1/8 to 46 5/8; and St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, down 1 1/4 to 34 1/4. Canadian Pacific eased a point to \$2 1/2.  
Airlines were generally lower, with losses of a point or more in Eastern and National.  
Most glamour issues finished in minus territory. Corning Glass Works, a big point loser, fell 7 to 153. IBM was down 13 1/4 to 268 1/2, and Dec. 15.

## Most Financial Markets Weather Rail News Calmly

NEW YORK, June 22 (NYT).—Most financial markets weathered the shock of the Penn Central bankruptcy with little difficulty today.  
As might have been expected, the securities of Penn Central itself were down sharply.  
But elsewhere, the severe market disturbance that many experienced financial observers had feared did not materialize.  
The short-term money market was in comfortable condition all day long, with federal funds holding in a narrow range between 7 1/2 and 7 3/4 percent, on the low side compared to recent experience. Treasury bills gained in price and fell in yield.  
But the outstanding performance was in the commercial paper market, the huge amorphous pool of funds where major corporations have borrowed almost \$40 billion—on the strength of short-term unsecured promissory notes. Despite widespread fears of a crisis of confidence, there was scarcely a ripple.  
Penn Central has about \$87 million in commercial paper outstanding (down from \$153 million on May 8 that falls due between now and Dec. 15).

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An advisory note bearing date No. 10-90, dated May 13, 1970, has been issued by the "Commission des Opérations de Bourse".

Offices published in B.A.L.O. of June 1, 1970.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

**June 23, 1970**

# Holiday Inns, Inc.

**\$30,000,000**

**9½% First Mortgage Bonds due December 15, 1995**

**with Warrants to Purchase 330,000 Shares of Common Stock**

## 600,000 Shares

## Common Stock

## Lehman Brothers

**Equitable Securities, Morton & Co.**

## Lehman Brothers

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**

**Smith, Barney & Co.**

**Deery**  
**Incarnated**

**Equitable Securities, Morton & Co.**

## Lehman Brothers

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**

**Blyth & Co., Inc.**

## The First Boston Corporation

## Drexel Harriman Ripley

**Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.**

## Glore Forgan Staats

**Goldman Sachs & Co.**

Hornblower &amp; Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

**Kidder, Peabody & Co.    Loeb, Rhoades &**

**Jackson & Curtis**

**Stone & Webster Securities Corporation**

**Wertheim & Co.**

**White, Weld & Co.**

**Dean Witter & Co.**

## Crédit Lyonnais Corporation







## American Stock Exchange Trading

-1970- Stocks and S&P 500. First, High Low Last, Chg										-1970- Stocks and S&P 500. First, High Low Last, Chg													
High, Low.	Stk.	100s.	1st.	High	Low	Last	Chg	High, Low.	Stk.	100s.	1st.	High	Low	Last	Chg	High, Low.	Stk.	100s.	1st.	High	Low	Last	Chg
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124	7	100	1	8	8	8	+ 1/4	124	7	100	1	8	8	8	+ 1/4	124	7	100	1	8	8	8	+ 1/4
124	7	100	1	8	8	8	+ 1/4	124	7	100	1	8	8	8	+ 1/4	124							

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## European Markets

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## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Swasicki 7-73...	73 1/2	75	Commissariat 5-82...	82	84	Maniloba 7-89	84	85
Harriott 9-74...	97 1/4	97 1/4	EquityF 5-89...	60	62	NorgesK 5-83...	83	86
AssaFerg 9-82...	95 1/2	97	EastKodak 4 1/2-88	85	90	Redernes 6-80...	95	94

Alaska 74-75	710	8102	Ford 54-55	71	477	Scand 64-65	85	84
Alaska 75-76	710	8103	Frank 54-55	71	478	Scand 65-66	85	84
Alaska 76-77	710	8104	GenElec 44-45	71	73	Scand 66-67	85	84
Alaska 77-78	710	8105	GenElec 45-46	71	73	Scand 67-68	85	84
Alaska 78-79	710	8106	GenElec 46-47	71	73	Scand 68-69	85	84
Alaska 79-80	710	8107	GenElec 47-48	71	73	Scand 69-70	85	84
Alaska 80-81	710	8108	GenElec 48-49	71	73	Scand 70-71	85	84
Alaska 81-82	710	8109	GenElec 49-50	71	73	Scand 71-72	85	84
Alaska 82-83	710	8110	GenElec 50-51	71	73	Scand 72-73	85	84
Alaska 83-84	710	8111	GenElec 51-52	71	73	Scand 73-74	85	84
Alaska 84-85	710	8112	GenElec 52-53	71	73	Scand 74-75	85	84
Alaska 85-86	710	8113	GenElec 53-54	71	73	Scand 75-76	85	84
Alaska 86-87	710	8114	GenElec 54-55	71	73	Scand 76-77	85	84
Alaska 87-88	710	8115	GenElec 55-56	71	73	Scand 77-78	85	84
Alaska 88-89	710	8116	GenElec 56-57	71	73	Scand 78-79	85	84
Alaska 89-90	710	8117	GenElec 57-58	71	73	Scand 79-80	85	84
Alaska 90-91	710	8118	GenElec 58-59	71	73	Scand 80-81	85	84
Alaska 91-92	710	8119	GenElec 59-60	71	73	Scand 81-82	85	84
Alaska 92-93	710	8120	GenElec 60-61	71	73	Scand 82-83	85	84
Alaska 93-94	710	8121	GenElec 61-62	71	73	Scand 83-84	85	84
Alaska 94-95	710	8122	GenElec 62-63	71	73	Scand 84-85	85	84
Alaska 95-96	710	8123	GenElec 63-64	71	73	Scand 85-86	85	84
Alaska 96-97	710	8124	GenElec 64-65	71	73	Scand 86-87	85	84
Alaska 97-98	710	8125	GenElec 65-66	71	73	Scand 87-88	85	84
Alaska 98-99	710	8126	GenElec 66-67	71	73	Scand 88-89	85	84
Alaska 99-00	710	8127	GenElec 67-68	71	73	Scand 89-90	85	84
Alaska 00-01	710	8128	GenElec 68-69	71	73	Scand 90-91	85	84
Alaska 01-02	710	8129	GenElec 69-70	71	73	Scand 91-92	85	84
Alaska 02-03	710	8130	GenElec 70-71	71	73	Scand 92-93	85	84
Alaska 03-04	710	8131	GenElec 71-72	71	73	Scand 93-94	85	84
Alaska 04-05	710	8132	GenElec 72-73	71	73	Scand 94-95	85	84
Alaska 05-06	710	8133	GenElec 73-74	71	73	Scand 95-96	85	84
Alaska 06-07	710	8134	GenElec 74-75	71	73	Scand 96-97	85	84
Alaska 07-08	710	8135	GenElec 75-76	71	73	Scand 97-98	85	84
Alaska 08-09	710	8136	GenElec 76-77	71	73	Scand 98-99	85	84
Alaska 09-10	710	8137	GenElec 77-78	71	73	Scand 99-00	85	84
Alaska 10-11	710	8138	GenElec 78-79	71	73	Scand 00-01	85	84
Alaska 11-12	710	8139	GenElec 79-80	71	73	Scand 01-02	85	84
Alaska 12-13	710	8140	GenElec 80-81	71	73	Scand 02-03	85	84
Alaska 13-14	710	8141	GenElec 81-82	71	73	Scand 03-04	85	84
Alaska 14-15	710	8142	GenElec 82-83	71	73	Scand 04-05	85	84
Alaska 15-16	710	8143	GenElec 83-84	71	73	Scand 05-06	85	84
Alaska 16-17	710	8144	GenElec 84-85	71	73	Scand 06-07	85	84
Alaska 17-18	710	8145	GenElec 85-86	71	73	Scand 07-08	85	84
Alaska 18-19	710	8146	GenElec 86-87	71	73	Scand 08-09	85	84
Alaska 19-20	710	8147	GenElec 87-88	71	73	Scand 09-10	85	84
Alaska 20-21	710	8148	GenElec 88-89	71	73	Scand 10-11	85	84
Alaska 21-22	710	8149	GenElec 89-90	71	73	Scand 11-12	85	84
Alaska 22-23	710	8150	GenElec 90-91	71	73	Scand 12-13	85	84
Alaska 23-24	710	8151	GenElec 91-92	71	73	Scand 13-14	85	84
Alaska 24-25	710	8152	GenElec 92-93	71	73	Scand 14-15	85	84
Alaska 25-26	710	8153	GenElec 93-94	71	73	Scand 15-16	85	84
Alaska 26-27	710	8154	GenElec 94-95	71	73	Scand 16-17	85	84
Alaska 27-28	710	8155	GenElec 95-96	71	73	Scand 17-18	85	84
Alaska 28-29	710	8156	GenElec 96-97	71	73	Scand 18-19	85	84
Alaska 29-30	710	8157	GenElec 97-98	71	73	Scand 19-20	85	84
Alaska 30-31	710	8158	GenElec 98-99	71	73	Scand 20-21	85	84
Alaska 31-32	710	8159	GenElec 99-00	71	73	Scand 21-22	85	84
Alaska 32-33	710	8160	GenElec 00-01	71	73	Scand 22-23	85	84
Alaska 33-34	710	8161	GenElec 01-02	71	73	Scand 23-24	85	84
Alaska 34-35	710	8162	GenElec 02-03	71	73	Scand 24-25	85	84
Alaska 35-36	710	8163	GenElec 03-04	71	73	Scand 25-26	85	84
Alaska 36-37	710	8164	GenElec 04-05	71	73	Scand 26-27	85	84
Alaska 37-38	710	8165	GenElec 05-06	71	73	Scand 27-28	85	84
Alaska 38-39	710	8166	GenElec 06-07	71	73	Scand 28-29	85	84
Alaska 39-40	710	8167	GenElec 07-08	71	73	Scand 29-30	85	84
Alaska 40-41	710	8168	GenElec 08-09	71	73	Scand 30-31	85	84
Alaska 41-42	710	8169	GenElec 09-10	71	73	Scand 31-32	85	84
Alaska 42-43	710	8170	GenElec 10-11	71	73	Scand 32-33	85	84
Alaska 43-44	710	8171	GenElec 11-12	71	73	Scand 33-34	85	84
Alaska 44-45	710	8172	GenElec 12-13	71	73	Scand 34-35	85	84
Alaska 45-46	710	8173	GenElec 13-14	71	73	Scand 35-36	85	84
Alaska 46-47	710	8174	GenElec 14-15	71	73	Scand 36-37	85	84
Alaska 47-48	710	8175	GenElec 15-16	71	73	Scand 37-38	85	84
Alaska 48-49	710	8176	GenElec 16-17	71	73	Scand 38-39	85	84
Alaska 49-50	710	8177	GenElec 17-18	71	73	Scand 39-40	85	84
Alaska 50-51	710	8178	GenElec 18-19	71	73	Scand 40-41	85	84
Alaska 51-52	710	8179	GenElec 19-20	71	73	Scand 41-42	85	84
Alaska 52-53	710	8180	GenElec 20-21	71	73	Scand 42-43	85	84
Alaska 53-54	710	8181	GenElec 21-22	71	73	Scand 43-44	85	84
Alaska 54-55	710	8182	GenElec 22-23	71	73	Scand 44-45	85	84
Alaska 55-56	710	8183	GenElec 23-24	71	73	Scand 45-46	85	84
Alaska 56-57	710	8184	GenElec 24-25	71	73	Scand 46-47	85	84
Alaska 57-58	710	8185	GenElec 25-26	71	73	Scand 47-48	85	84
Alaska 58-59	710	8186	GenElec 26-27	71	73	Scand 48-49	85	84
Alaska 59-60	710	8187	GenElec 27-28	71	73	Scand 49-50	85	84
Alaska 60-61	710	8188	GenElec 28-29	71	73	Scand 50-51	85	84
Alaska 61-62	710	8189	GenElec 29-30	71	73	Scand 51-52	85	84
Alaska 62-63	710	8190	GenElec 30-31	71	73	Scand 52-53	85	84
Alaska 63-64	710	8191	GenElec 31-32	71	73	Scand 53-54	85	84
Alaska 64-65	710	8192	GenElec 32-33	71	73	Scand 54-55	85	84
Alaska 65-66	710	8193	GenElec 33-34	71	73	Scand 55-56	85	84
Alaska 66-67	710	8194	GenElec 34-35	71	73	Scand 56-57	85	84
Alaska 67-68	710	8195	GenElec 35-36	71	73	Scand 57-58	85	84
Alaska 68-69	710	8196	GenElec 36-37	71	73	Scand 58-59	85	84
Alaska 69-70	710	8197	GenElec 37-38	71	73	Scand 59-60	85	84
Alaska 70-71	710	8198	GenElec 38-39	71	73	Scand 60-61	85	84
Alaska 71-72	710	8199	GenElec 39-40	71	73	Scand 61-62	85	84
Alaska 72-73	710	8200	GenElec 40-41	71	73	Scand 62-63	85	84
Alaska 73-74	710	8201	GenElec 41-42	71	73	Scand 63-64	85	84
Alaska 74-75	710	8202	GenElec 42-43	71	73	Scand 64-65	85	84
Alaska 75-76	710	8203	GenElec 43-44	71	73	Scand 65-66	85	84
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Alaska 77-78	710	8205	GenElec 45-46	71	73	Scand 67-68	85	84
Alaska 78-79	710	8206	GenElec 46-47	71	73	Scand 68-69	85	84
Alaska 79-80	710	8207	GenElec 47-48	71	73	Scand 69-70	85	84
Alaska 80-81	710	8208	GenElec 48-49	71	73	Scand 70-71	85	84
Alaska 81-82	710	8209	GenElec 49-50	71	73	Scand 71-72	85	84
Alaska 82-83	710	8210	GenElec 50-51	71	73	Scand 72-73	85	84
Alaska 83-84	710	8211	GenElec 51-52	71	73	Scand 73-74	85	84
Alaska 84-85	710	8212	GenElec 52-53	71	73	Scand 74-75	85	84
Alaska 85-86	710	8213	GenElec 53-54	71	73	Scand 75-76	85	84
Alaska 86-87	710	8214	GenElec 54-55	71	73	Scand 76-77	85	84
Alaska 87-88	710	8215	GenElec 55-56	71	73	Scand 77-78	85	84
Alaska 88-89	710	8216	GenElec 56-57	71	73	Scand 78-79	85	84
Alaska 89-90	710	8217	GenElec 57-58	71	73	Scand 79-80	85	84
Alaska 90-91	710	8218	GenElec 58-59	71	73	Scand 80-81	85	84
Alaska 91-92	710	8219	GenElec 59-60	71	73	Scand 81-82	85	84
Alaska 92-93	710	8220	GenElec 60-61	71	73	Scand 82-83	85	84
Alaska 93-94	710	8221	GenElec 61-62	71	73	Scand 83-84	85	84
Alaska 94-95	710	8222	GenElec 62-63	71	73	Scand 84-85	85	84
Alaska 95-96	710	8223	GenElec 63-64	71	73	Scand 85-86	85	84
Alaska 96-97	710	8224	GenElec 64-65	71	73	Scand 86-87	85	84
Alaska 97-98	710	8225	GenElec 65-66	71	73	Scand 87-88	85	84
Alaska 98-99	710	8226	GenElec 66-67	71	73	Scand 88-89	85	84
Alaska 99-00	710	8227	GenElec 67-68	71	73	Scand 89-90	85	84
Alaska 00-01	710	8228	GenElec 68-69	71	73	Scand 90-91	85	84
Alaska 01-02	710	8229	GenElec 69-70	71	73	Scand 91-92	85	84
Alaska 02-03	710	8230	GenElec 70-71	71	73	Scand 92-93	85	84
Alaska 03-04	710	8231	GenElec 71-72	71	73	Scand 93-94	85	84
Alaska 04-05	710	8232	GenElec 72-73	71	73	Scand 94-95	85	84
Alaska 05-06	710	8233	GenElec 73-74	71	73	Scand 95-96	85	84
Alaska 06-07	710	8234	GenElec 74-75	71	73	Scand 96-97	85	84
Alaska 07-08	710	8235	GenElec 75-76	71	73	Scand 97-98	85	84
Alaska 08-09	710	8236	GenElec 76-77	71	73	Scand 98-99	85	84
Alaska 09-10	710	8237	GenElec 77-78	71	73	Scand 99-00	85	84
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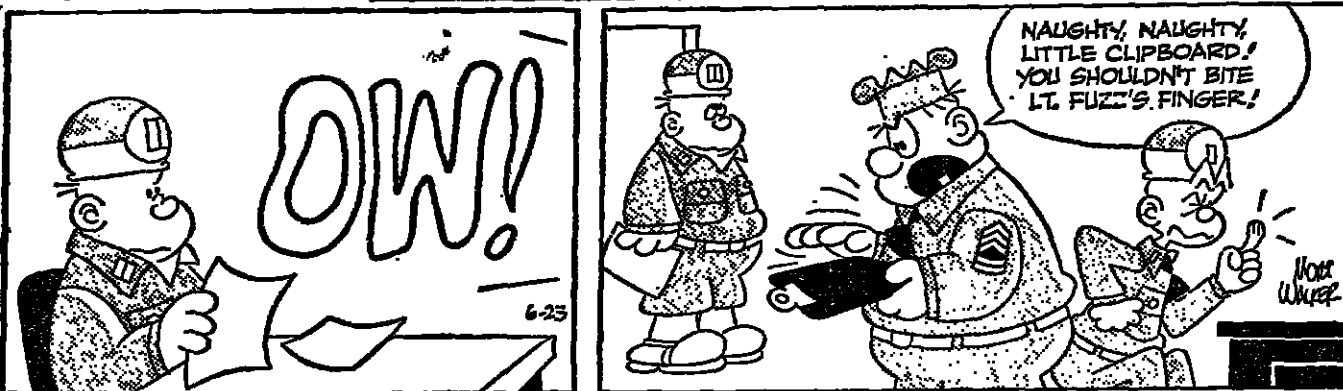
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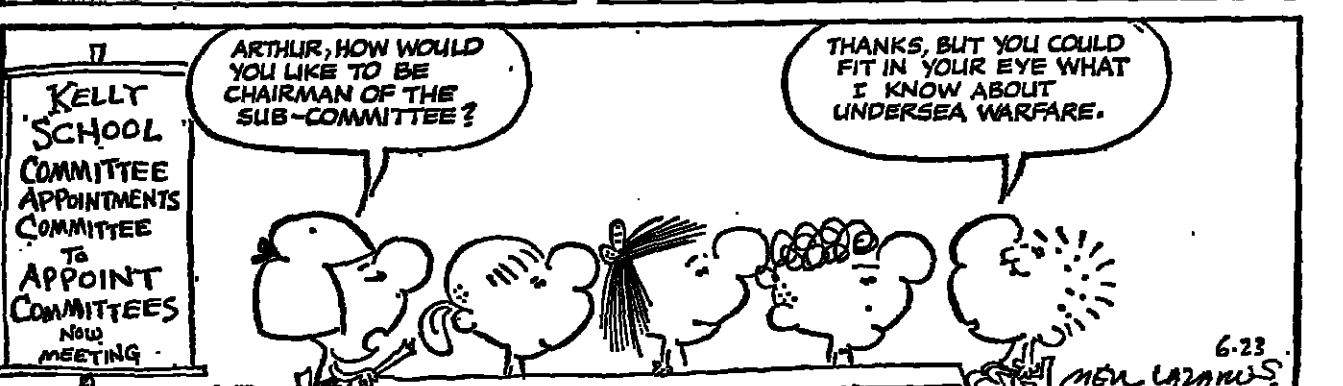
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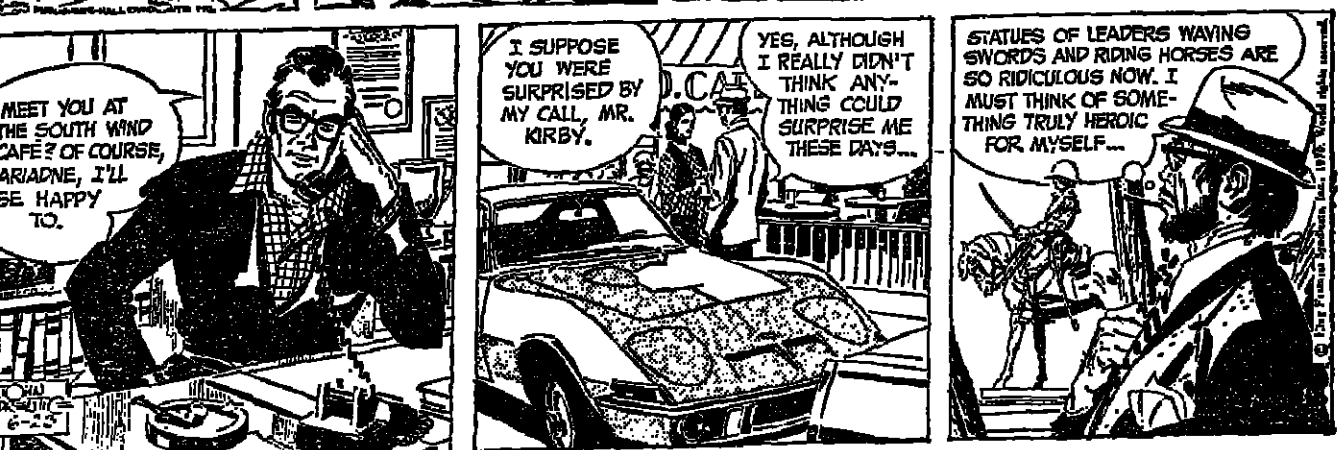
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## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—Barring the unbarrable, the United States, represented by the Dallas Aces, will play in the final of the 1970 world championship beginning here Wednesday.

With 11 of the 15 qualifying rounds completed, the American sextet is 45 victory points ahead of its nearest challengers.

In matches played in the 11th round yesterday, the United States beat Brazil 15-6, and Italy beat Norway 14-6.

In the tenth round earlier in the day, the United States crushed Italy 20 to minus 2, and China beat Norway 15-5.

The standings after 11 rounds are: United States 159; China 114; Norway 96; Brazil 94; Italy 79.

When play resumed here Saturday night, the Americans found the Norwegians in their best form. There was low scoring in the first half, which usually indicates a high standard of play. The Norwegians led by 7 points, 18-11, and immediately added 14 to their lead on the first deal of the second half, shown in the diagram.

It is hard to blame either East or West for the unfortunate result of the auction. Bob Hamman, as West, had an entirely reasonable overall of two hearts, and Mike Lawrence, as East, had the high-card values to bid game in hearts over North's raise. West had no clear reason to bid five clubs, either immediately or after his partner's penalty double.

The opening lead was the heart four, a slight misjudgment that proved fatal. East won with the ace and shifted to a trump, just too late. West took the space ace and led the heart king. South ruffed and surrendered a club. East was able to win and lead another trump.

South won in his hand, ruffed a club and returned to his hand with a diamond lead. When the jack fell from West, Tore Jensen, the Norwegian declarer, made the good play of cashing another high diamond. This allowed for the possibility of a singleton diamond in the West hand. As it happened, there was no problem. The last club in the closed hand was ruffed with the last trump from dummy, and the closed hand was entered with a heart ruff to draw East's remaining trump. Four spaces doubled was thus made, for a score of 590.

When the hand was replayed the Norwegians reached an unbeatable contract of five clubs, so Norway scored a game in both rooms for a total of 590, or 14 points.

NORTH  
K 9 7 3  
Q 10 6 5 2  
J 9 8 4 2  
A J

WEST EAST  
K J 7 4 3 A Q 8  
Q J 10 0 7 5 3  
Q 10 7 5 4 A K 8 2

SOUTH (D)  
Q J 10 8 6  
9 8  
A K Q 8  
J 6 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 Spade 2 Hearts 2 Spade 4 Hearts  
4 Spade Pass Pass Double  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the heart four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle  
BRIER BUDDIE TRAP  
FLAME BUDGE MOLE  
DIAPHANOUS GRAM  
KNEAD ONIONLEAF  
FILMS POINTS  
PLASSE FEE HORNS  
AIRCRAFT DEEMAN  
SINGLES RINGE TALL  
HINDS COP MARGA  
ARTHE TON GAOLS  
TETON TINS  
SPEEDERS ADOPTS  
LIAR SQUAREDEAL  
RISE TONIT TECTO  
DIED SEEDY STEM

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POKAK  
RIQUE  
SARATY  
LAISOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PUDGY SKULK UPKROAK ELEVEN

Answer: What a man whose hand is quicker than the eye might get--SLAPPED.

## BOOKS

## SUCH GOOD FRIENDS

By Lois Gould. Random House. 277 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

HERE is that paradox of paradoxes—a novel clearly destined for best-sellerdom that actually deserves to be widely read.

"Such Good Friends" is a brilliant, compulsively readable first novel recalling Alison Lurie at her bitchy best. It is both tough-minded and moving, a passionate cri de coeur about such knee-slappers as death, betrayal, and Women's Liberation that is sustainably funny.

The good friends of the title are a band of hip, affluent New Yorkers who flock to the bedside of Richard Messenger, a magazine art director, when the news spreads that he is in a coma induced by a fluky reaction to anesthesia he was given for minor surgery. When it becomes advisable to replace all of Richard's blood, borders of donors join the hospital corridors like a Friday night outside the Cinema Red-eyes. What could possibly be playing? "Coma! Starring Somebody You Really Know!"

The girls wear pants suits, the men send out for barbecued spare ribs to munch in the waiting room, as Richard's movie-oriented friends rally round his wife, Julie, in as great a show of solidarity as a rootless, hedonistic society is capable of displaying.

And Julie needs all the solace she can get. A soul-sister of Alexander Portnoy, she has always struggled for identity against shyness, pudginess, too much intelligence, and an archetypal Jewish Mother of such virtuosity that she can even castrate daughters.

Julie's marriage to Richard seems happy enough on the surface. They have two sons—only one of whom is a classic—a remarkably unsexed, mild, and a comfortable co-op on the Upper East Side. The only thing lacking has been sex. Forging through her comatose husband's papers, Julie discovers the reason for his indifference. Just as he has kept an orderly catalogue of his 78-rpm jazz collection, so he has kept a secret diary in code of all the women he has enjoyed in the last few years, complete with positions and degrees of satisfaction. Most of them are the same "good friends" now hovering about in constant solitude at the hospital.

Apparently only dim-witted Laurie Jones, who swills Cokes the way Julie pops Dexanymia, and who maniacally covers with Con-Tac paper everything in her apartment not actually furry or moving, has been loyal. But no amount of Con-Tac paper can cover this fresh, raw wound in Julie's psyche.

The finest scenes are at the hospital. A former reporter and magazine editor, Mrs. Gould has an extraordinarily sensitive eye for the telling detail: the Boy Scout eagerness of doctors confronted with a perplexing, possibly reputation-making, case; the determinedly ugly Naugahyde furniture in the waiting rooms, the odd-priced food in

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

As analysts based on reports from the 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent cumulative sales.

This Week Last Week

FICTION

1 Love Story, Segal 1 11  
2 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Foster 2 26  
3 Great Idea of God, Caldwell 4 4  
4 Deliverance, Dickey 2 11  
5 Losing Battles, Welty 5 8  
6 Callie Palms, Brinkley 6 8  
7 Travels With My Aunt, Greene 7 21  
8 The Lord of the Rings, Tolkien 8 65  
9 The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight, Breznai 10 25  
10 The Lord of the Rings, Tolkien 10 25

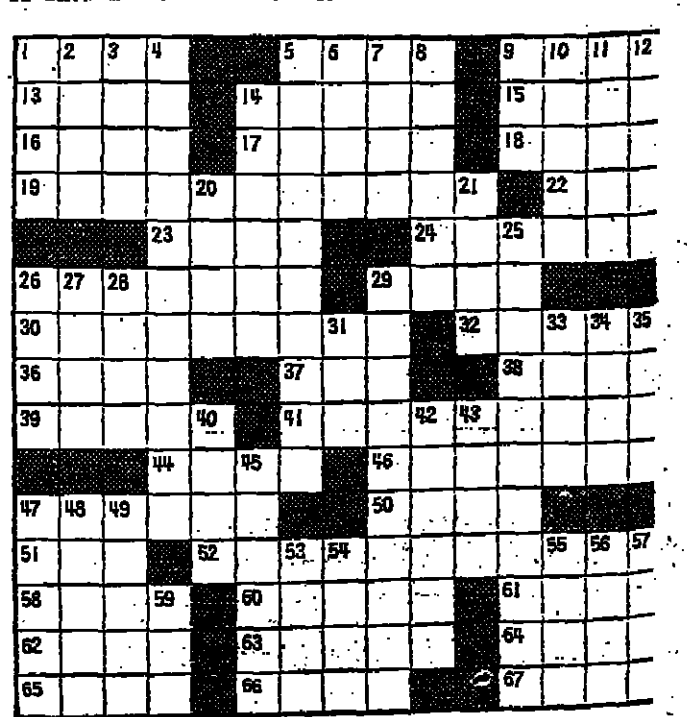
GENERAL

1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Beuten 1 2  
2 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Foster 2 11  
3 The Secret Woman, Caine 3 11  
4 The New English Bure, 4 11  
5 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 5 11  
6 Human Sexual Inadequacy, Masters & Johnson, 6 11  
7 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Foster 7 11  
8 Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser 7 11  
9 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Foster 9 11  
10 Love and Will May, 10 11  
(These figures are for the week ending June 20.)

## CROSSWORD

By Will Wel

ACROSS  
1 Like some stories  
5 School groups: Abbr.  
9 Humane org.  
13 Open space  
14 Urban problem  
15 Army girl of W. W. II  
16 Elevator  
17 Aroused: Dialect  
18 Roguish  
19 Gets the point  
22 Haggard novel  
23 It has sweet in between  
24 Absolutely  
26 What the tide does  
29 Play part, in Madrid  
30 Put on  
32 French waves  
36 Choir voice  
37 Church man: Abbr.  
38 Jane  
39 W. W. I. mental exam  
44 Theater award  
46 Small stool  
47 Make a new hole  
50 On the briny  
51 Length measure  
52 Walk jolly  
58 Human race progenitor  
60 Fix a shoelace  
61 Soviet river  
62 Mackerel's relative  
63 Exchange premiums  
64 Denounce (with "at")  
65 Waste allowance  
66 Lacerated  
67 Goose of Hawaii  
10 Break down a sentence  
11 Secret place  
12 Yearned  
14 de fer  
20 Stockings  
21 Awaits of  
25 Just right  
26 Numbers men. Abbr.  
27 Flat plinth  
28 Prefix for physics or phor  
29 Adjustment  
31 Fish  
33 Fabric worker  
34 Gaelic  
35 Paving stone  
40 S. African villas  
42 Jumbles  
43 in one's bonnet  
45 hand  
47 Respond  
48 One Pliny  
49 Sound loudly  
53 Western flower  
54 To-do  
55 Dies  
56 Conduit  
57 French pronoun  
59 Smart remark





## 1st Briton in 50 Years

## Jacklin of U.K. Gains U.S. Open

By Lincoln A. Werden

CHASKA, Minn., June 22 (UPI)—Tony Jacklin won the U.S. Open golf championship yesterday, becoming the first Englishman to do so in 50 years. "I'm proud to be in Englishman," said the smiling 35-year-old British Open titleholder after sinking a 36-foot birdie putt to wrap up the victory by seven strokes.

A fourth round of 70 over the fastidious National Golf Club, which had received much criticism from U.S. professionals, enabled him to keep the lead from start to finish and complete a 75-hole aggregate of 281, or seven under par.

The dark-haired son of a former truck driver thus emulated Ted Taylor, who carried back the trophy to England in 1920.

Jacklin, despite his youth, is already an English sports hero. Last year he won the British Open after a 15-year drought for English golfers. Queen Elizabeth II rewarded him with the Officer of the British Empire honor last February. There are four categories of that honor, explained Jacklin. "The best," he added with a smile, "is one below my level."

Admittedly a bit nervous before starting, Jacklin said he took "emergency pills" so he could sleep at night. But today, he was wide awake as he withstood his most arduous test, the 18th hole.

Jacklin had coped with the 40-degree heat and the opening hole, a wet course that later revealed yesterday's sunny 70-degree temperature that made this a day of contrasts.

Robert Trent Jones, the architect who designed the 7,151-yard course and who jostled with its critics, said it was Jacklin's golf back "round" in rugged, foggy, rainy English weather that served him well here.

While Bob Charles, the southpaw from New Zealand and Bob Lunn, former Public Links champion, finished at 289, Jacklin found his boyhood hero, Arnold Palmer, down the hole. Palmer had a concluding 77th hole, while Gary Player of South Africa, a pre-tournament favorite, faltered at 302 and Jack Nicklaus, one of the world's top players, finished at 304.

Jacklin's victory was a triumph for the U.K. as it marked the first time an Englishman had won the U.S. Open since 1920.

A spokesman at the prime minister's official residence, 10 Downing Street, said Heath told Jacklin he had scored a "magnificent victory" for British golf.

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world's major championships, had 304 after a 76.

The margin by which Jacklin won was the most convincing since the history of the U.S. Open, when Jim Barnes won by nine strokes in 1921.

The series of four sub-par rounds equaled a performance by Lee Trevino in winning the 1968 championship at Rochester. Trevino was at 294 or 13 back of Jacklin and in a group with Billy Casper, Bruce Devlin and Larry Ziegler.

Jacklin's incoming nine of 34 contained some highlights. He ran in an eight footer for a birdie 3 at the tenth, which heightened his spirits following his birdie at the ninth. Then he played easily for seven par.

At the 17th, which has troubled him in previous rounds, he used a No. 4 iron from the tee at his uphill hole of 344 yards, where creek and pond guard the green. Then he knocked a No. 6 iron from the fairway to the putting surface and was safe. Two putts gave him his par 4. It was soon settled that the cup was going to England, for Jacklin hit a No. 4 iron to the 18th green, was quickly surrounded by exuberant fans. Then from 35 feet Jacklin ran in the final putt for the championship that eluded him a year ago when he placed in a 25th place tie. The previous year he failed to qualify for the tournament.

Charles had the low fourth round with a 67 while the low amateur honors were divided between 18-year-old Ben Crenshaw, Austin, Texas, schoolboy and John Mahaffey, Jr. of San Antonio, Texas, a member of the Houston University golf team at 70.

A gallery of 22,087 was on hand anxious to see if Hill could overtake Jacklin. Hill, who was fined \$100 for violating the Saturday rule, was in the clubhouse at 11:30 a.m. at the first green. He had no luck in his attempt to overtake Jacklin despite a par 36 to the turn. Coming in, Hill bunkered at the 16th for a bogey, ran in an 18-foot birdie at the next green, but then closed out his bid with a bogey 5 at the last hole for his 73. Otherwise, Jacklin had no one to worry about, and only his own emotions to control.

FINAL STANDINGS

Jacklin	281
Charles	289
Palmer	289
Player	290
Nicklaus	302
Trevino	304
Casper	304
Devlin	304
Ziegler	304
Woods	304
Wright	304
Young	304
... (others follow similar pattern) ...	

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	119	610	000-3	7
Baltimore	101	000-0	000-3	7
Boston	101	000-0	000-3	7
... (others follow similar pattern) ...				

Top Batters and Pitchers

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batter	AB	R	H	HR	BB	SO
Atlanta	34	3	11	1	1	1
Baltimore	34	3	11	1	1	1
Boston	34	3	11	1	1	1
... (others follow similar pattern) ...						

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Top Batters and Pitchers



CLOSES THE OPEN—Tony Jacklin at 18th green.

## Australian Beats Seewagen of U.S.

## Laver, Ashe Are Easy Victors As Wimbledon Tourney Opens

WIMBLEDON, England, June 22 (UPI)—Top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia opened the defense of his Wimbledon singles crown today with a display of all-court power that overwhelmed the American National Amateur champion, Butch Seewagen of Bayville, New York.

The score was 6-2, 6-0, 6-2, but as it unfolded before an awed audience in center court it wasn't even that close.

The southpaw redhead, proving among other things his sprained left ankle is completely healed, broke service to lead 4-2 in the first set and then won 10 straight games in a row to 1-0 in the final set.

On route, he dropped only nine points and had such command of every shot in the book that he moved to odds-on favorite in the betting, among the shortest odds ever offered on a player at this stage of the two-week competition.

Only slightly less impressive was the man many experts figure Laver will have to beat for his third successive title and the \$2,000 (\$7,200) first prize. Third-seeded Arthur Ashe of South Africa, a professional, defeated British professional Graham Hill, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

The match was a contrast of books and styles: the dark, lithe American with his speed of foot and racket outclassing the blond, chunky, deliberate Briton.

Ashe, who has twice been beaten by Laver in semi-finals at Wimbledon, said after the match, "I

started slowly but I picked up from there. I think stillwell shows the effects of playing against the pro."

John Newcombe of Australia, the Number Two seed, beat America's eighth-ranked Roy Barth of San Diego, Calif., 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, in less than an hour. The Australian played only hard enough to win.

Cliff Richey of San Angelo, Texas, ranked third in the U.S., and still smarting at being passed over in the seedings—beat Istvan Gulyasi of Hungary, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4. Bob Lutz of Los Angeles, ranked sixth in the U.S., took advantage of double-faults by Georges Goven of France to win, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, in a ragged match in which four games in succession went against service in the second set.

Extra police were on the grounds of the All-England Club today because of rumors that anti-apartheid groups might attempt a demonstration against the South African players. There were no incidents although the crowd at the match in which Keith Diergaard of South Africa beat Richard Russell of Jamaica on an outer court, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, was under close surveillance.

There were no major surprises on the courts, but there was one at the boxoffice as the 84th championships opened. The first-day attendance, despite perfect, sunny weather, was under 22,000—six or seven thousand fewer than might have been expected.

America's top-ranked Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., the seventh seed, had trouble with his service and it cost him a set against Jaime Fillol of Chile before he moved to the next round with a 7-5, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4 victory.

Fourth-seeded Tony Roche of Australia tested his injured shoulder and found it to good working order in beating Bob Maud of South Africa, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2. On his first service game, Roche, the 1969 finalist, leaned into a serve with such power he holed the racket. His fifth-seeded countryman, Ken Rosewall, whipped another Australian, C. S. Dibley, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

Pittsburgh Sign Norman

PITTSBURGH, June 22 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Piper of the American Basketball Association signed Gary Norman, who played for the Akron Goodyear AAU team for the last two seasons. Norman became available when the Akron team disbanded.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	32	27	.541
Baltimore	32	27	.541
Boston	32	27	.541
... (others follow similar pattern) ...			

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While other nations have sought to stifle individual skills and enslave their players in rigid systems, Brazil has continued to allow free rein to the exciting virtuosity of players like Pele, Jairzinho, Tostao and Rivelino.

Brazil has not kept its eyes shut to advances in modern football techniques and they have learned much about tactics since their disastrous 1966 failure.

But their victory was finally brought about by the skills which only great players can give to the game, the still unequalled genius of Pele, the fearsome power of Jairzinho and the cunning and trickery of Tostao, Rivelino and Gerson.

For manager Mario Zagallo the final leap to soccer's summit must bring particular pleasure as he was put in charge of the team only last March following the shock dismissal of Jose Saldanha. To wield a World Cup winning team together in little over three months will rank as one of the most staggering feats in the history of the game.

Most Peaceful Cup Ever

The 1970 World Cup will rank as the most peaceful since the four-yearly event began in 1930. Not one player was sent off, compared with five in 1966, and off-field scandals rarely earned the headlines.

Players were on their best behavior following the stern warning by Sir Stanley Rous, president of the International Football Federation (FIFA) that disputing a referee's decision could result in their being sent off.

Occasional incidents of rough play scared the matches, but these were fewer than expected and there was nothing to match the infamous battle of Santiago in 1962 when Italy and Chile engaged in a slug-fest, or the equally notorious 1964 meeting between Brazil and Hungary.

The one major scandal of the tournament preceded the May 31 opening ceremony

when England captain Bobby Moore was detained in Bogota on suspicion of stealing a bracelet from the jewelry shop in the hotel where the England team was staying during their pre-World Cup tour.

White talk of dirt plots and conspiracies bounced back and forth across the Atlantic, Moore steadfastly proclaimed his innocence and after five days he was conditionally released, although no one expects any further action to be taken.

Many good judges, both players and managers, believe that England was the best team in the tournament, yet in the crucial matches against Brazil and West Germany they made elementary errors unbecoming of world champions.

For England the tournament was a disaster. The Moore affair and the unfriendly attitude of the fans would have been easy to bear had not the team thrown away its title in cavalier fashion.

Against Brazil, England was the better team for most of the match and yet missed easy chances which could have given it victory and certainly a draw. They outplayed the West Germans for an hour and then their defense—the strongest in the world—made silly blunders which enabled the Germans to fight back.

Much criticism had been levelled at Ramsey's ultra-defensive 4-4-2 system, but England did not lose because of its formation. They made half-a-dozen chances against Brazil and missed them all, then proceeded to concede goals forward an open route to the goal when they had the match won.

But while England signed its own death warrant, other European teams showed that they could overcome the sky-scraping altitudes and oppressive heat to at least match their Latin American rivals, notably Italy and West Germany.

Winners in 1954 and 1958, Germany and Italy, overcame England in overtime and then lost, 4-3, to Italy in an unforgettable semi-final. The Germans possessed in Gerd Muller the most potent forward in the competition and his total haul of ten goals has only been surpassed by Frenchman Just Fontaine, who set the record of 13 in 1958.

High Court Votes Against Clay Trip to Canada

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court declined, 8 to 0, today to give former heavyweight champion Cassius Clay permission to go to Canada to fight Joe Frazier, his successor.

The plea, advanced by Clay's lawyers and publicly disavowed by the former champion, has been pending June 10 by Justice Hugo L. Black.

Clay's lawyers then appealed to Justice William O. Douglas, who turned the case over to the full court where all the justices except Thurgood Marshall, all who have been ill and did not participate, ruled against the trip.

Clay was convicted three years ago of refusing induction into the Army. He is free on bail while appealing, but one condition is that he not travel outside the United States.

Urtain Outpoints Blin in 15 Rounds

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The Basque champion ended the fight in a much worse condition than the challenger, who was technically superior and frequently snook Urtain who saved himself in countless clinches.

Merckx Scouts Roads

GRENOBLE, France, June 22 (Reuters)—Belgian cycling ace Eddy Merckx is carrying out an advance survey of Alpine routes for the Tour de France, which he won last year. After visiting three mountain passes near here yesterday, he is prospecting two others in the Grenoble area today. The race starts on Friday.

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